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TWO-WAY TALE OF SEGREGATION BRINGS DENIALS

Political Observers Say It Would Be Credited Only in Election Year

EMPLOYMENT SYSTEM EXPLAINED BY CHIEFS

Government Departments Seek Efficiency as Objective in Handling Workers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Herbert Hoover has been widely credited with an order causing a new adjustment of relations between white and Negro workers in the government service at the capital, but investigation shows that he issued no order and that the arrangement in his department and throughout the District of Columbia is today on exactly the same basis that it has been for many years.

The extraordinary circulation of the story, its double-edged effect, and the slimness of the fact involved constitute one of the curiosities of the campaign. It is regarded by political observers as one of those tales which find a fertile soil in presidential year and at any other time would take no root.

In the North it is related among the Negroes that Mr. Hoover encouraged segregation in his department. In the South it is said that he overturned the long established practice of segregation at Washington and caused the distribution of Negroes among the whites in the federal employ.

Neither Is True

Neither is true, according to officials in Mr. Hoover's department. Conditions there are today just as they have been for many years before Mr. Hoover became Secretary of Commerce. Overturning or setting up has not taken place, it is officially said. Mr. Hoover's department stands on this point on the same footing as the other federal departments, it is evidenced by an inquiry among the rest.

To quote officials, E. W. Libbey, chief clerk of the Department of Commerce, said: "Mr. Hoover has issued no order regarding Negroes." All orders of Mr. Hoover pass through Mr. Libbey's hands. He added, "I have been with the department almost since its establishment in 1903, and the custom regarding Negro and white workers in it is today the same as that which has prevailed since the beginning."

Another official in the department said there has been no segregation in Washington for many many years.

Ordered to Follow Precedent

The story of the reputed Hoover order had its genesis in an incident in the Bureau of Census, he related. A Negro unit was formed there to work on Negro statistics and was given a separate room with a Negro clerk in charge. One of them complained, and the matter was brought to the attention of Mr. Hoover. He let it be known to the bureau that he thought the established practice should be adhered to, and the Negro unit was subsequently dissolved and the Negro workers were scattered among the force where they could be employed to advantage.

Some twenty-odd Negro clerks were involved. There are today in the Bureau of Census here 27 Negro clerks. The white clerks number

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Brazilian Deeps to Be Penetrated

Expedition to Seek Traces of Asiatic Tribes in the Unexplored Plateaus

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An expedition to the unexplored plateaus of central Brazil to seek traces of prehistoric colonization by tribes from Asia Minor will be undertaken in October under the leadership of J. Calvao, a Brazilian engineer.

Arrangements for the expedition have just been announced here by Mr. Calvao. The party will carry the title of the American-Brazilian Scientific Expedition, and will receive the support of the Geographic Society of Rio de Janeiro in addition to some financial aid from the Brazilian Government.

The group of about 26 persons will search the upper reaches of the Aripuana River. There is no record of any exploration above the falls, 300 feet high, which have prevented explorers from penetrating more than 200 miles from the mouth of the river, Mr. Calvao said.

In addition to the archæological data which the expedition will seek, it will also make geographical studies. The expedition will pass from 10 to 11 months in the field.

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Lemonade Preferred to Beer as Germany's Summer Drink

Young Berliners, Eager to Follow the Example of a Dry United States, Forsake Traditional Intoxicant for Soft Beverages

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Ice cream, lemonade and other nonalcoholic refreshments put beer as a thirst-quencher to flight in the recent spell of warm weather in Berlin. It is true, the consumption of beer rose slightly, but that of lemonade, mineral and soda water increased by 200 per cent. Even that of milk increased by 25 per cent.

Now, this is a very important development in a country where beer has been the traditional beverage for decades. Before the war, the first thought of the father of a family, out on a Sunday excursion, upon arriving at one of the restaurants in the outskirts of the city would be to order a glass of beer. The mother would follow suit, and with such examples before them the children would be soon asking for the same drink, in fact, some parents even made their tiny tots take a sip from their glass.

Youth Demands Soft Drinks

A young man ordering lemonade would have been looked upon with scorn and ridicule, and a girl refusing to join in the beer-drinking would often be regarded as a spoil-sport.

Today, all this is different. There will be a glass of lemonade, orangeade or mineral water, or maybe an ice cream on almost every table of a garden restaurant. Young people are becoming more and more accustomed to ask for nonalcoholic drinks, and many have taken to drinking milk to quench their thirst.

This is all the more noteworthy, since beverages of this kind in Germany lack the variety and excellency of flavor which distinguishes them in England and the United States. If already these rather tasteless soft drinks are being asked for in increasing numbers, the introduction of nonalcoholic drinks of the kind sold on the other side of the Atlantic might be expected to lead to an even more rapid and radical rejection of beer.

Before the war, the Berliner who did not wish to visit a café had no other place to go to for a refreshment than the saloon or the beer restaurant. Since last year, however, ice cream parlors have been opened all over the city, wherever there was a small vacant shop. Their equipment is still most primitive and the ice cream they serve is not to be compared with that rovided at the soda fountains of the United States. And yet, countless boys and girls are to be found there, hovering around the counter and enjoying this clean, wholesome refreshment.

Influence of United States

The production of soft beverages and ice cream has become one of the fundamental reasons for the growing rejection of alcohol. Another was a general change in thought. The German youth, since he has taken up sports and in other ways started to strive for a new outlook not weighed down by time-honored traditions, is getting more and more away from beer.

The third and likewise important cause for this change is the prohibition reform of the United States. Though often ridiculed by the adults, this reform has met with a ready response in the hearts of the German boys and girls. It is much easier for them to refuse alcoholic drinks now that they are backed by so great a nation which is greatly admired and much copied here. The Americans coming over to Europe, moreover, have done much to encourage the Germans in this respect. If they had not demanded their iced water as something natural in Berlin restaurants and hotels, these would still be making the consumption of beer and wine compulsory, as in pre-war days. Thus the way for prohibition is gradually being prepared in this country; in fact, it is on the march already.

Women to Show Arts, Industries in New York City

Ten States and Six Foreign Countries Will Be Represented in Exposition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The women who will leave their cooking cabinets and executive desks, their sewing circles and chemical laboratories, their clubrooms, workshops and other activities to exhibit their work in the seventh annual Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries at the Hotel Astor the first week of October will represent at least ten states and six foreign countries.

Nearly 300 women are expected, it was announced at headquarters of the exposition at 411 Fifth Avenue. Already booths have been reserved by women from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Georgia, Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri, and from Norway, Sweden, Germany, Estonia, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

In addition, there are 125 women known as the "contact group." This group began last winter to organize itself for the exposition, according to Mrs. Oliver Harriman, chairman. It includes manufacturers, editors, fashionists, artists, writers, teachers, club women, musicians, business women, and women interested in philanthropies and social welfare work.

The list of exhibitors includes a collector of rare books, a manufacturer of modernistic furniture, an inventor, a manufacturer of mirrors, a leather merchant, a caterer who has specialized for many years in wedding cakes, a watchmaker, a pickle manufacturer whose business has spread throughout 15 states, an owner of an advertising agency, an educational director for a large corporation, an editor of a trade journal, and a group of widely representative church women who have never before taken part in the exposition.

Rossiter Comes Out for Hoover

New Hampshire Council Head Spurns Overtures of Democrats

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H.—William S. Rossiter, president of the Rumford Printing Company and chairman of the New Hampshire Council, has announced his intention to support Herbert Hoover for President. The statement was made in a reply to a letter from Franklin D. Roosevelt asking his support for Governor Smith.

"I am thoroughly familiar with Tammany Hall from many years of residence in New York and I cannot think of a worse training for any man for a responsible public office, especially for one who, like Governor Smith, has never had any other background, either of education or public experience," Mr. Rossiter wrote.

On the other hand he characterized Mr. Hoover as "perhaps the foremost citizen of the United States today, with a world-wide background and unmatched experience in meeting great problems."

GREAT BRITAIN'S COAL TRADE ON SOUND FOOTING

Careful Rationing Helps to Restore Industry—Business Outlook Better

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—July and August are recognized in London as the two quietest months for industry and trade of the year, and this year the employment figures indicate clearly that a number of trades have been very dull. It is an encouraging fact, however, that the autumn outlook is widely regarded as much better than appears on the surface.

In the coal trade, which leads the list of lagging industries, unemployment continues to grow, but the great surplus of coal which earlier in the year produced almost chaotic conditions at coal export centers has practically disappeared. The careful rationing of orders by new organizations has so far done what it was intended. Coal is now being produced only as the need for it is seen, with the result that large quantities produced for export but unable to find foreign markets no longer are being offered on the domestic market with resulting price demoralization.

Repeat Orders for Ships

The domestic demand for coal soon will be felt, and mine owners feel that the energetic steps they have taken to try to put their industry on a sound economic footing are beginning to show satisfactory results. That this is so is also indicated by the trend of the ocean freights which now appear remunerative to ship owners, both in the coal and grain trades. That the upturn in orders for new ships that encouraged the country last year was not merely a flash in the pan seems proved by the number of repeat orders placed in the last few weeks.

Nearly all the steel works report a satisfactory volume of orders. This ought to be the case because, in the engineering trades, it is known that orders of considerable magnitude for finished steel products were placed recently. Companies which manufacture railroad rolling stock and supplies booked large orders, and the autumn outlook is good. This is in contrast with the United States, where railway equipment companies are reported to be very quiet.

Textile Industries

Cotton and other textile productions are still at a low ebb, but inquiries throughout Lancashire indicate that much business is awaiting placement by India, while an improvement in Chinese affairs is expected to have a highly beneficial effect on cotton. A good deal of business is likely to be closed as soon as the prevalent uncertainty regarding the probable size and price of the current American cotton crop has been dissipated.

In smaller industries, better times are confidently anticipated. It is expected that companies manufacturing motorbuses and motorcoaches will benefit largely from the permission given to the railways of Britain to extend their services to road transport. Pottery manufacturers are reopening their works and boot and shoemakers are increasing the number of hours of their workers.

Finally, there is no evidence that the attempt made by certain elements of trade unions to defeat the cooperation between capital and labor, as envisaged by the Mond conferences, is receiving any encouragement.

SMITH'S WET PLAN CALLED FOE OF YOUTH

"More Drink, More Easily Reached" Regarded as Great Danger

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Analyzing Governor Smith's plan for the handling of the liquor traffic from the viewpoint of its effect on youth, Dr. E. Y. Mullins, president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, pointed out that instead of affording help it contained great dangers.

"Perhaps the most moving point in Governor Smith's acceptance address was the picture he gave of the anxiety of fathers and mothers over their drinking sons and daughters today under the 'evils of prohibition'," the noted southern Baptist said. "The comforting remedy he offers them for this terrible evil is 'more drink, more easily reached.'

"The present generation seems to think this special anxiety of parents a new thing in the history of our country. To one who has lived his life of considerably more than half a century in the United States, the picture is not a new one. From earliest recollection the various towns in which I lived as a youth had their full quota of parents anxious over drinking sons—and, even then, sometimes over drinking daughters.

Mostly the Well-to-Do

"Recalling the names of these parents in various towns, I find they were usually of the most well-to-do element. The boys who had the most money to spend were then, as now, the ones who drank most—but poverty always stalked behind them.

"These years of past family history in connection with liquor ought to teach us something. I firmly believe if all the grieving parents of drinking children of the past were asked if 'more drink, more easily reached' were the remedy, there would ring out a ghostly cry of 'No!' loud enough to be heard the world around. For the cry that went up from these anguished parents in this life was, 'Keep liquor away from them!'

"The temperance pledge won a few; with the many it was a broken reed. It was this cry of 'Keep liquor away from them!' which echoed and re-echoed until Congress and 46 of our 48 states brought prohibition in overwhelmingly.

No Border for Bootleggers

"Now, I would put this record of parental agony through fully a half century of American history—its travail and achievement, over against the checkered experience of eight years in enforcing this law which has caused Governor Smith to seek to comfort anxious parents with the battle cry of 'More liquor, more easily reached!'

"Looking back over the past I recall some parents who moved to the country that liquor might not be so easily reached. But, alas, the horse and buggy soon carried the thirsty boys to town. Would Gov. Smith's program of state determination of the wet and dry issue give relief to anxious parents? With the motor car at hand, would state border lines give dry ahderents one iota of protection? And does anybody with common sense believe that a checkered map of wet and dry states would rid the country of bootleggers?

"For the sake of anxious parents of drinking children, Governor Smith proposes as soon as possible, to increase the supply and availability of liquor by modifying the Volstead Act and later to undo completely the 'evil of prohibition' by repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Such is the happy program.

"I wonder if it has occurred to Governor Smith that 46 out of 48 states might be hard to move. Having spent half a century in moving forward toward a great moral achievement, would they be turned back by so fallacious an argument as more drink as a cure for drink. True reforms never go backward."

BELGIAN ROYALTY TO OPEN NEW DOCKS

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—The King and Queen of the Belgians upon their return from the Congo will open the extensions of the port at Antwerp. These include a new lock, canal dock and channel. The work was begun in 1922 and has cost 300,000,000 francs.

The docks are nearly two miles long, a quarter of a mile wide, with a depth of 39 feet and protected by a one-mile dike. A narrow entrance channel connects the old part with the new improvements which double Antwerp's waterfront area.

An Evidence of Aviation's Progress

Airplane View of Seattle, Wash., With the Plant of the Boeing Airplane Company in the Foreground.

NATION ASKED TO HONOR DEBT TO FARM HOME

Upholding of High Standard Is Advocated at Cornell Training School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y.—Maintenance of an adequate standard of living in homes upon the farms is necessary as a safeguard to economic and social stability of the United States, according to Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, director of the home and community department of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Addressing state and national farm bureau heads at the farm bureau training school for the eastern region, now in session at Cornell University, Mrs. Sewell declared that it is incumbent upon the Nation as a whole to realize the debt which it owes to the farm home, and to give the farmer the same protection and opportunity given other callings.

"Agricultural economics," she declared, "have a profound bearing on the standards of home and community life. The obligation to the farm home is one which affects every citizen of the United States from the President down to the poorest employee of contract labor. The creed of the American Farm Bureau Federation is an adequate standard of living in the farm home and a sufficient income from the farm to pay the bills. As an organization the farm bureau is standing squarely on this declaration. It asks no more for its membership, but it will be satisfied with no less."

Face Heavy Indebtedness

The agricultural sections of the country, Mrs. Sewell continued, are facing a difficult problem because of the heavy indebtedness which the farm lands are called on to bear. "Forty-one per cent of the American farms are mortgaged to the limit," she said, "and 40 per cent are operated by tenant farmers. The income must needs be decided and the money is collected and sent out of the community in which it was produced."

Mrs. Sewell was introduced by C. R. White, president of the New York Farm Bureau. Her address was given after Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, director of the College of Home Economics at Cornell, and Albert R. Mann, dean of the College of Agriculture, had greeted more than 100 farm bureau officials attending the school.

William C. Spargo, president of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, presided at the morning session, at which Arthur Taylor, vice-president and general sales manager of the National Salesmen's Training Association of Chicago, spoke on fundamentals of salesmanship. Public speaking was the topic of an address by Prof. G. E. Peabody of Cornell.

Building Sales Department

H. M. Scott, general sales manager of the Atlas Portland Cement Company of New York, spoke on building a sales department at the afternoon

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Aircraft Plant Expanding Fast to Meet Demand

Increasing Passenger Traffic Widens Field of Work at Boeing Factories

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—A factory with a startled look is the Boeing Airplane Plant, said to be the largest factory in the United States devoted exclusively to the manufacture of aircraft. It would seem to exclaim: "We knew air transportation was coming, but not so fast!"

Twelve years ago the company began experimentally in a wooden building and almost immediately had to build to accommodate the demands of an industry that was no longer tentative. It has been building ever since.

Just when the plant was doing very well to provide plans for transcontinental mail transportation, the need for exclusively passenger planes was upon them, due to the gaining confidence of the public in air travel, and with a contract to build several 12-passenger, tri-motored transports, they are again enlarging their facilities, this time 30 per cent.

Many Commodities Used

More than 1000 basic commodities enter into the fabrication of a single airplane. The sheet metal department is as fundamental as any, where tanks of aluminum, brass, terne plate and dairy tin are all provided. In the wood room beams, ribs, and jigs are turned out. Then there are the machine shop, the welding and brazing department, the cable department, and finally the wing room, where women sit at such a homey task as sewing, although fabric wings may be displaced by entirely metal wings which the plant is testing out.

After the assembly the planes, if they are flying boats, are launched in the Duwamish River, close by, but if they are land planes they must be taken down to the municipal flying field for test flights. A new section of the factory is the hull department, where pontoons and hulls for flying boats are built.

Mail and Express Gain

Until a year ago the Boeing plant specialized in government work but with the organization of the Boeing Air Transport, Inc., which operates the air mail line between Chicago and San Francisco, and its affiliation with the Pacific Air Transport, Inc., operating between Los Angeles and Seattle, it began to feel the need of turning its attention to commercial aircraft. Mail and passengers do not easily mix as cargo, for the mail must go straight through and with the increased poundage due to the lowered postal rates, mail and express became load enough for a plane carry.

Boeing Field was named after W. E. Boeing, who founded the modest plant that turned into the great factory of today and whose name has become prominently identified with the progress of aircraft production

Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

Along the Skid-Road

Seattle, Wash.

AT SECOND and Washington streets, here, there is suspended a large picture of a man in overalls. It is only an advertisement but it has its symbolism. In the old days, on this same corner, was a huge, wooden mug and that too was an advertisement. It was the sign of "Billy-the-mug" one of the best-known saloons in the Northwest.

A clothing store and a restaurant occupy this saloon site today. Food and clothing in place of booze, this is the significance of prohibition on the "skid-road" (which is the lumberjack's name for a street where laborers congregate). Besides saloons, cheap pawn shops and brothels, there was an abundance of second-hand clothing stores. where poor wretches bartered their very clothes for drink. Today the skid-road may take his money but it gives him food, clothing, baths, clean beds and returns him his change.

Another famous old saloon is today a restaurant and the center of a group of employment offices. Crowds of laborers, just off the job or just going out, ebb and flow around this corner, clothed and in their right minds, whereas in the old days the stench and sight of drunkenness was the usual order.

No, one does not need to convince the skid-road of the rightness and success of prohibition.

Hoover Hears Self Speak in Movies

Sees "Talkies" of Notification and Homecoming Ceremonies

WASHINGTON (AP)—Herbert Hoover took time out from his campaign work to see himself in the act of delivering a political speech and to hear his own voice as recorded in the talking movies.

Leaving his headquarters early in the day with his son, Allan, and his secretary, George Akerson, the Republican presidential candidate drove to a downtown theater for a private showing of both his notification ceremonies at Palo Alto, Calif., and his appearance before the people of his native State under a "big top" at West Branch, Ia.

PENNEY BOLTS SMITH TICKET TO BACK HOOVER

Approves G. O. P. Nominee's Stand on Prohibition and Farm Relief

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—J. C. Penney, head of one of the largest chain store groups in the United States and a life-long Democrat, has announced he will support the Republican candidate this year. In a statement just issued, Mr. Penney said he was impelled to vote for Mr. Hoover because of his stand on farm relief, which, he said, is a matter of business and not of more laws. In the affairs of his own State—Florida—Mr. Penney said he would continue to vote the Democratic ticket and that he has no intention of becoming a Republican.

"I have a feeling which amounts to a deep conviction, however, that the opportunity to have Herbert Hoover as President is one that we should take," Mr. Penney said in his statement at the Hoover-Curtis campaign committee. "The well being of the country rises above partisan issues."

Approves Hoover's Farm Plan

In the farm question, he said, he has an interest as keen as any farmer because his stores, numbering more than 1000, are located chiefly in the farming areas. His first store, he said, he started in Wyoming, and for years nearly all of his stores were in the western and middle western states.

"I know that country," he said. "I was born in it and lived in it. I know farmers and farm problems. For some years I have given a great deal of time and money to ways and means of making the farmer prosperous. I have a tract of 120,000 acres in Florida on which more than 100 farm families are working on problems of production and distribution in a business way under the supervision of a well rounded staff of agricultural experts. Our farmers are making money.

"I have noted that in sections, such as parts of Wisconsin, where the farmers maintain herds of blooded stock, they earn profits, whereas the farmer who has poor stock does just as much work and gets no return. This shows in our store incomes.

A Demonstration Herd

"And so I have a demonstration herd of Guernsey cattle which I take around the country myself in order to teach the lessons of economic production. We are likewise working on beef cattle and sheep.

"I am a dry. I am in absolute accord with Hoover's stand on prohibition. It is a noble experiment. Entirely aside from the moral aspects of prohibition, I trace to it much of our national prosperity. Governor Smith's proposals are entitled to weight, but I am wholly against them. I will not vote for a wet.

"In short, while I do not doubt Governor Smith's sincerity in his various pleas for election, I more than

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Tendencies of Modern Music

are discussed by Edwin Evans, distinguished London critic, in a series of three articles beginning

Tomorrow

on the Music Page

AVIATION WINS ACCESS TO ALL PUBLIC LANDS

Government Throws Open Western Areas for Use as Flying Fields

LEASES AT NOMINAL SUM RUN 20 YEARS

Available to Individuals, Corporations, Municipalities for Development

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Aviation interests are enthusiastic over the stimulus given commercial aviation by the throwing open by the United States Government of all the unreserved and unappropriated public lands in the West for public aviation fields.

The action of the Government in making these lands available to individuals, corporations and municipalities for use as aviation centers, is to encourage transcontinental flying and the use of airplanes generally as a means of transportation.

An act was passed at the last session of Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease public land for this purpose and instructing him to draft regulations under which the airports could be estalished. The regulations become effective by the lessee only upon approval by the Secretary of Commerce. They have been signed by Roy O. West, Secretary of the Interior, and William P. MacCracken Jr., Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics.

Only contiguous, unreserved and unappropriated public land, not exceeding 640 acres in area, may be leased. Upon receipt of an application for lease under the regulations, the General Land Office must send a copy of the application to the Secretary of Commerce, who will consider fuel facilities, lights and other questions to determine whether or not they meet the requirements set by that department.

All lessees must within six months from the date of the lease equip the airport as required by the Secretary of Commerce and file report to that effect. The leases are for terms of 20 years and lessees are to pay a fee of $10 per year, with the privilege of extension under given conditions. The Government reserves the privilege of termination under those conditions.

The lessees must at all times maintain airports on government land under conditions provided by the Department of Commerce. If the lessee fails to use the premises or uses them for a purpose foreign to that intended, or shall fail to pay the annual rental, or otherwise to live up to the regulations, the lease may be cancelled.

Lessees are to agree that all departments and agencies of the United States Government operating aircraft shall have free and unrestricted use of the airports, and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior any such departments or agencies shall have the right to erect structures and improvements to serve their purpose. In time of emergency all such airports must be available for military purposes.

The government departments and agencies operating aircraft have permission to establish beacon lights and other navigation facilities on tracts of unreserved and unappropriated public lands upon the approval of the Secretaries of Interior and Commerce. No charges will be made for areas so used.

Cruiser Australia Reaches New York

American and British Officers Entertain Visitors Arriving on Flagship

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—In command of Rear Admiral G. F. Hyde, commander-in-chief of the Royal Australian Navy, the Cruiser Australia, flagship of the Australian fleet, has just arrived here on a visit to American waters.

Admiral Hyde and his staff were guests of naval officers and city officials at a series of entertainments which started a short time after the Australia steamed past Governor's Island, and received a salute of 21 guns, in accordance with international custom.

A banquet was given by the City of New York. There were no speeches. The dinner was served on the roof of one of the large midtown hotels, with the guests grouped at a small table and with the customary speaker's dais missing.

Admiral Hyde and the officers of his cruiser will visit the New York Navy Yard and will be guests of British Government officials during their stay here. Several theater parties and luncheons are included in the entertainment program. Warrant and petty officers of the Australia will be guests of various organizations at motion picture theaters.

The Australia is the first vessel of its type to enter American waters. The ship's displacement is 10,000 tons and it cost about $15,000,000.

FRENCH GUNBOAT SAILS

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—The French gunboat Ville d'Ys, sent here to participate in the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island, has sailed for Halifax, N. S., and other Canadian ports.

RESPONSIBILITY OF PRESS SEEN BY DR. CADMAN

World Friendship Alliance Makes Plea for United States of Europe

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—A plea for a United States of Europe was made by the Archbishop Soderbloom of Upsala, Sweden, at the closing session of the world conference which has been meeting here during the past week at the call of the World Alliance of Friendship Through the Churches. Speaking of the necessity of extending the domain of law to the remote nations, Archbishop Soderbloom said: "The order of law must be extended to embrace all the relations of nations and peoples to each other. This highest order of law may take the shape of a United States of Europe, in which, for my part, I much believe. In any case, it must mean an authority of justice. Its authority must be a mighty supernational court of law. The creation of such as this can never be accomplished nor become powerful and effective without the general recognition of a common, moral authority. That means that love and brotherhood, as opposed to nationalistic pride and hatred, should be taught in the textbooks both of church and school."

Press and Peace

Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America preceded Archbishop Soderbloom with an address on "The Press and World Peace," in which he placed a large share of the responsibility for attaining a better world understanding squarely upon the press.

The world congress just closed revealed how widespread is the demand of the peoples of continental Europe for the drastic reduction of armaments. The congress also gave expression to the growing rapprochement between France and Germany and the other nations that had been arrayed against one another in the World War.

On Saturday the Continuation Committee of the Stockholm Christian Conference on Life and Work will convene for five days under the presidency of the Rt. Rev. Germanos, Metropolitan of the Greek Orthodox Church of Thyatira. The gathering will bring to Prague an additional number of religious and social leaders for the discussion of the application of Christian ideals to industrial, racial and international relations.

In the course of his address, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman said: "Before the nations of the earth are ready to respect each other's territorial integrity and political independence, they must recognize afresh the responsibility of the press to the public, and of the public to the press.

Practice of Private War

"The nations will not readily renounce the practice of private war, nor consent to disarmament to the level of police purposes until the will to peace has inculcated the habit of peace. That will has to be created where it does not exist, and reinforced where it does exist, by educative means. Of these means the press is probably easily first.

"When it can be relied upon to suppress irrational nationalism, to dissipate ignorance, and to dismiss misunderstanding and needless fear, its service to world peace will be fairly complete. The millions of people represented in this Prague gathering believe that a commensurate responsibility rests upon the nations to co-operate in defense of the general peace, and to rid international relations, so far as possible, from every kind of physical coercion.

Proper Publicity

"But how can these beliefs be transferred from the ineffectual realm of protest into that of vigorous concerted action unless the gap between the mind of this conference and that of the nations it represents is bridged by the proper sort of publicity? Too many newspaper editors and managers drift with the current of opinion rather than challenge it. On the other hand, there has always been a saving remnant in journalism which preserved its finest traditions and perpetuated its real mission.

"Even so, one has to admit that the press service regarding the momentous world issues before us leaves much to be desired in English-speaking states. The Christian Science Monitor should be commended for its sane and wholesome character as an organ of truth, peace and good will. There are, to be sure, too many organs of avowedly chauvinistic pretensions. But these do not exercise the influence they formerly enjoyed because of the deep and bitter detestation of armed violence everywhere felt.

Attitude of Editors

"I predict a closer intimacy between the press and peace organizations. The hundreds of newspaper and press associations represented at the Geneva meetings of the League include the most important and widely read papers of the world. Editors of our leading papers show by their presence in Geneva the value they are attaching to the peace movement."

Turning then to the influence of the radio as an aid to the press in the furtherance of peace, Dr. Cadman said, "If the proceedings of the Geneva Conference of 1927 for reduction of naval armaments had been broadcast to the peoples of Great Britain, Japan and the United States, the conference may not have broken down. Surely it is not always the wisest course to leave the decisions on such fundamental questions to militant coteries and naval experts. Certainly when at a later time the citizens of the American Republic were asked to indorse a colossal building program for their navy, they promptly rejected it, and compelled the National Administration to cut the program to the bone."

Strip War of Disguise

"The lunacy of an Anglo-American war is matched by the lunacy of war between any two or more states. Let the people who pay the bills, who submit to the moral obliquity, and the degradation which armed violence inflicts, know the truth of the situation. Let them visualize the underlying causes of war without any mantle and disguise. Let it be stripped of its false haloes and deceptive mirages, and seen in its native hideousness. Then the alternatives of security founded upon right and equity will take on fresh dimensions, and a wide and effectual door which none can shut will be opened to us. The cause of peace awaits the efficient service of writers and speakers who can elevate the problems of our current international life above the fluctuations and reverses of domestic party lines, above the vulgarity of caste or racial prejudice; above the outworn theological and sectarian controversies which have lost their fascination for the public."

It will be recalled that the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work which met in Stockholm in August, 1925, brought together more than 600 churchmen from 44 different countries, representing 103 denominational bodies of 31 communions with a total membership of more than 345,000,000 Christians. The committee meets once a year. The first meet after Stockholm was held in Berne, Switzerland, and the meeting of last year in Winchester, Eng.

At Prague the task to be undertaken is the further engendering of Christian principles in the sphere of human life and human activity through the co-operation of Christian churches throughout the world.

The Youth Commission, under the chairmanship of Basil Mathews of Geneva, will report to the Stockholm Continuation Committee on the results of its two-year study of the youth situation in the various countries of Europe, of the East and America. It is expected that this report will recommend the organization of a world-wide federation of Christian youth.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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WOODEN COACHES' USE ON ROAD ENDS JAN. 1

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The wooden passenger car will have become a thing of the past, so far as its daily use is concerned on the Pennsylvania Railroad by the end of this year, it has been announced here.

The company has just placed orders for 300 70-foot passenger coaches, 210 baggage cars and a number of combination baggage and passenger, theatrical scenery and gas-electric motorcars for delivery before Jan. 1. The order calls for 629 new cars, and is estimated to total approximately $15,000,000. The gradual replacement of wooden equipment by all-steel cars commenced on the Pennsylvania in 1906.

NICARAGUA TO FORBID DRINK ON POLLING DAY

MANAGUA, Nicar. (AP)—To avert disturbances in connection with the presidential election on Nov. 4, the sale and possession of distilled liquor will be prohibited throughout Nicaragua during the registration and voting period.

The Government has a monopoly of the "aguardiente" or native liquor supply and in previous times this was used freely in buying votes. Possession of aguardiente is forbidden between Sept. 17 and Nov. 10, and purchase or sale of other distilled liquors is barred on each of the five registration days and election day and for 24 hours preceding and following each of these periods.

Retail Advertisements

Appear in the Atlantic Edition of

The Christian Science Monitor

as follows:

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Delaware
Maryland
District of Columbia
Virginia
West Virginia
London
Ireland

TUESDAY (Also Friday)
British Isles
Ontario
Quebec
New Brunswick
Nova Scotia
P. E. Island
Newfoundland

WEDNESDAY (Also Saturday)
New Jersey
Pennsylvania

THURSDAY (Also Monday)
New York State
Connecticut
West Virginia

FRIDAY (Also Tuesday)
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

SATURDAY (Also Wednesday)
Florida
Georgia
Alabama
North Carolina
South Carolina
Cuba
Continental Europe
Australia
New Zealand
South Africa
South America

LEAGUE SEEKS TO STOP ILLICIT OPIUM TRAFFIC

Governments Offer Aid to Proposed Commission of Inquiry for Far East

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The opium question came before the Council of the League of Nations when a proposal of the British Government for the dispatch of a League commission of inquiry to the Far East was considered.

This commission is to investigate the causes of illicit traffic, with the object of proposing better methods for its suppression, and Lord Cushendun declared that its appointment would be proof of the value of the machinery of the League and the confidence which the British Government felt in the impartiality of the League, since the investigation would touch vast commercial interests.

Lord Cushendun attributed the fact that so little was being done for the suppression of illicit traffic to the troubles in China, which had made it very difficult to suppress the traffic at Hong Kong, and in this respect he alluded to the difficulties the United States had encountered in the enforcement of the prohibition of alcohol.

Japan Offers Assistance

M. Adachi of Japan offered the assistance of his Government to the proposed investigation, which he considered should be enlarged to include all territories which could possibly come within its scope, especially India and China.

M. Paul-Boncour agreed that it should apply to all countries producing opium, including Indo-China, and that the opinion of all governments interested in the subject of inquiry should be obtained.

Beelaerts van Blokland of Holland accepted the proposal in the name of his Government, inviting the commission to visit all Dutch colonial possessions.

Wang Kingky was anxious that the inquiry be extended to China, but he explained that as yet no definite reply had been received from his Government.

Lord Cushendun's Rôle

The discussion then turned on the report on opium traffic as presented by W. L. Mackenzie King, who explained that the Geneva convention was now ratified by seven members of the Council and a sufficient number of other states to render its operation possible on Sept. 25. This would lead to the establishment of a central board, to which the United States would be invited to appoint a member, and Mr. King urged that the Secretary-General be empowered by the Council to send an invitation immediately, which was accordingly authorized.

Mr. Adachi considered eight members of the central board too small a number to represent all interests concerned, and it is considered possible that the board may be enlarged.

Considerable importance here was attached to the emphasis which Lord Cushendun laid on his appointment as acting British Foreign Secretary at the press meeting. It is clear from this that he has full powers to conduct any negotiations with other delegates on such questions as the Rhineland occupation and disarmament.

Costa Rica's Request

A secret session of the Council was held to consider what reply should be sent to the request of Costa Rica for an interpretation of the reference to the Monroe Doctrine in Article 21 of the Covenant. After a prolonged discussion, at which various points of view were put forward, the meeting was postponed.

The Council, in fact, finds itself in a very difficult position, for it does not consider that it is its business to interpret any political doctrine which has been laid down by any individual power. But the reference to the Monroe Doctrine in the Covenant seems to imply the necessity for finding some answer to Costa Rica's request.

The principal feature of the secret session was the long speech by Mr. Restrepo of Colombia, giving a historical summary of the Monroe Doctrine from the viewpoint of the Latin-American states.

Factions Clash in Chinese Province

Breach Said to Have Widened Between Chiang Kai-shek and Kwangsi Clique

SHANGHAI (AP)—Reports from reliable sources in Canton say the breach between Chiang Kai-shek, representing the Nanking Nationalists, and the Kwangsi clique controlling the Canton Government, has reached the hostility stage. Fighting is reported to have broken out between troops of the two factions in the southern part of Kiangsi Province.

Observers believe that unless these hostilities are quelled quickly they are destined to result in an uprising of radicals in Canton and overthrow of the Government there. The Canton authorities have arrested 500 agitators since Aug. 21.

LONDON (AP)—The Reuter correspondent at Shanghai says that recent developments show tangible evidence of the desire of Chang Hsueh-Liang, Governor of Mukden, to help the Chinese Nationalist Government.

He states that this evidence seems given by the fact that 80,000 northern troops inside the Great Wall are being withdrawn from Manchuria, 10,000 of these being sent to Khailar for the purpose of protecting the western section of the Chinese Eastern Railway against Mongolian attacks.

TOKYO (AP)—Orders have been issued for withdrawal from Manchuria of the Fourth Mixed Brigade, which was sent there from Korea last month.

Mining Institute Bestows Honors on Two Members

John Hays Hammond Thinks Herbert Hoover Certain of Victory at Polls

With the election of John Hays Hammond and Col. William B. Thompson to honorary membership in the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the extremely limited group of honorary members is brought to five, of whom Herbert Hoover, president of the institute in 1920, is one.

Notified of his election during the course of the regional meeting of the institute, now being held in Boston, which has drawn 175 members from many parts of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Germany and France, Mr. Hammond extended his appreciation, but turned his address to the engineers almost immediately toward the prospects of Mr. Hoover in the Presidential campaign.

"We may feel sure of his election to the Presidency," said Mr. Hammond, "and in his new field of opportunity we may know, also, that Herbert Hoover, engineer, philanthropist, and statesman will continue to serve his country and humanity.

Engineering and Government

"The engineer is exceptionally qualified for public life," Mr. Hammond asserted. "From the very start his professional training he is led along scientific lines. He develops the ability to think straight—a trait too often lacking in modern politics. He develops a sense of balance and proportion that enables him to determine the relative importance of factors both in the practice of engineering and public life.

"Herbert Hoover's training and experience as an engineer, added to his admirable character and ability, have already enabled him to carry out successfully enterprises which must rank him with the world's most notable benefactors."

Colonel Thompson of New York, whose honorary membership was also announced, is known as a financier and a developer of mining properties. He headed the American Red Cross Mission to Russia in 1917. The two other American honorary members, with the exception of Mr. Hoover, are Robert H. Richards, a professor emeritus at the Massachusetts Institute of Tchnology, who was present at the convention, and Dr. Henry S. Drinker, president emeritus of Lehigh University.

The Institute convention centered mainly around discussion of new methods of prospecting for ore deposits. The ability of engineers to find metals and oil wells with the aid of geophysical instruments, the majority of them working through the forces of gravitation or electrical conductivity, has been thoroughly outlined.

HISTORIC MINE TOWER PRESENTED TO D. A. R.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The old stone shot tower, standing on the south bank of New River at Jackson's Ferry, has been given by the owner, M. H. Jackson, to the Stuart Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, who will restore it. The old tower was used in connection with the old Wythe lead mines. These mines have been worked since their discovery in 1756.

The tower, built of native limestone, stands on a bluff and it is said that its top is more than 200 feet above the level of the river. A tunnel from the river to the base of the tower was destroyed when the Cripple Creek extension of the Norfolk & Western Railway was built some years ago. The old tower is thought to have been built by Thomas Jackson, an ancestor of the donor, in 1808.

PRESSMEN BACK ARBITRATION

PRESSMEN'S HOME, Tenn. (AP)—Extension of the contract providing for conciliation and arbitration between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and union pressmen was approved here at the annual meeting of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America.

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BRITISH EDITORS TO PAY VISIT TO UNITED STATES

14 Due in October on Two-Month Tour Under Carnegie Endowment

NEW YORK (AP)—Fourteen British journalists will arrive here in October for a two-month visit as guests of the Carnegie endowment for international peace.

In inviting the journalists, Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University and director of the Carnegie endowment, told them that the purpose of the journey was that they might study all aspects of American life first-hand. He told them that they incurred no obligation and were invited merely so that after their return in discussing America and its institutions, they might have the advantage of knowledge gained through their own independent investigation.

He reminded them that the time of their visit would coincide with the presidential campaign and election, giving them an unusual opportunity to study American political methods.

The journalists are Sir George Armstrong of the Lancashire Daily Post, William Cowper Barrons of the Yorkshire Evening News, Ralph D. Blumenfeld of the London Daily Express, president of the institute of journalists; William Clarke of the Belfast Telegraph, W. J. T. Collins of the South Wales Argus, H. G. Davey of Berrow's Worcester Journal, Sir Charles Igglesden of the Kentish Express, H. Jacques of the Surrey County Herald, F. Lawrence Johnson of the North-Eastern Daily Gazette, Henry Collinson Owen of the Glasgow Sunday Mail, Alan Pitt Robbins of the London Times, P. B. M. Robbins of the Edinburgh Scotsman, R. A. J. Walling of the Plymouth Western Independent, and William Robert Wallis of the Yorkshire Post.

They will be accompanied by Harvey S. Haskell, assistant to the director of the Carnegie Foundation.

Between Oct. 1, when they arrive here and Dec. 1, when they sail for home the journalists will visit the following cities:

Boston, Oct. 7; Chicago, Oct. 10; St. Louis, Oct. 15; Kansas City, Oct. 19; Denver, Oct. 21; Colorado Springs, Oct. 23; San Francisco, Oct. 26; Los Angeles, Oct. 31; New Orleans, Nov. 13; Washington, Nov. 18, and Philadelphia, Nov. 24.

Nation Asked to Honor Debt to Farm Home

(Continued from Page 1)

session, at which E. B. Cornwall, director of the eastern region of the federation, presided.

An agricultural relief program embracing three proposals of nation-wide scope was outlined at the first session of the training school

The proposals are: first, adoption of an agricultural policy for the successful control of surpluses; second, production of fertilizer at Muscle Shoals as a means to lessen farm production costs; third, an adequate system of finance adapted to meet the fiscal needs of the farmers.

Dean Outlines Program

The program was stated by Dean George H. Putnam, president of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau.

"For more than eight years, the American Farm Bureau has been striving aggressively to secure the farmer equality under the laws and to put the industry on an efficient operating basis," Dean Putnam declared. "Its purpose is to permit those engaged in agriculture, the most essential of all occupations, to have an opportunity to earn an honest living and enjoy some of the privileges that others are in a position to enjoy."

Dean Putnam cited a need among the farmers for closer organization "to protect the interest of agriculture not only in the business world but in the halls of Congress."

New Efficiency Needed

There is a widespread need, he added, for increased efficiency in agricultural affairs. He said that many farmers are still living in the "wooden plow and the ox team days," without realizing or taking advantage of the great economic changes.

H. E. Taylor, secretary of the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, told the group that much work was necessary to keep the farmers "sold" upon the value of organization.

"Many farmers have the idea that the national federation caters to the middle western farmer alone," he said. "Nearness to the big markets is an obstacle to an organization. Taxation is driving more men off the farm than any other one cause, and as yet no adequate remedy has been devised. A larger proportion of income goes out for taxation on the farm than ever before, and as a group farmers pay disproportionately. Taxes should be in direct ratio to the benefit derived.

"The farm income is largely sent out for products to industrial centers. In answer to the question 'Shall we keep out of politics?' I would say yes, but we should get a positive statement of candidates, keep our members informed and encourage the use of the franchise."

Empire Delegates Are Making Tour of the Dominion

Parliamentary Association Is Told That Canada Welcomes British Settlers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Our policy is to welcome all immigrants who can possibly be assimilated, declared Robert Forke, Canadian Minister of Immigration, before the 50 delegates of the Empire Parliamentary Association now touring Canada. He very much regretted the rumors circulated that Canada did not welcome British settlers, as the fact was just the opposite.

During a discussion on imperial trade in the Senate Chamber, Thomas Johnson, member for West Stirlingshire, detailed the functions of the Empire Marketing Board and the need of developing empire trade. He thought that perhaps the time had come for the Government to insist on the great public institutions of Great Britain using only empire products.

James Malcolm, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, commended the educative, publicity and business activities of the Marketing Board. He complimented the trade commissioner service of Canada and credited Sir George Foster with initiating it. Publicity and aggressive salesmanship were alike essential to empire trade development, but a preferential tariff was also very vital. If any group of nations was capable of making co-operative marketing profitable it was the British Empire with its great resources, its production and transportation facilities.

The Empire Marketing Board was to be congratulated on the work it had already done, said R. B. Bennett, leader of the Conservative Party in Canada. He referred to Canada's trade with Great Britain, saying that the Dominion practically obtained enough money from the mother country to pay off the adverse balance of trade with the United States.

$3500 TO BE AWARDED FOR NEGRO PROGRESS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Gold and bronze medals with honorariums totaling $3500 will be awarded by the Harmon Foundation this year for achievement among Negroes in the United States.

A group of 28 internationally known educators and professional men will make the awards in the classifications of literature, business, education, religious service, fine arts, natural science and music. Entries for the awards will close Sept. 10.

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SHIP-TO-SHORE MAIL PLANE TO LAND AT BOSTON

Will Be Shot Off Deck of Isle de France 500 Miles Off Shore

The second ship-to-shore mail plane will land at Boston on or about Sept. 3 from the Isle de France of the French Line, from the deck of which it will be catapulted when about 500 miles off shore.

The first landing in this pioneer service was made at New York, and mail officials in Boston say this landing in Boston is in line with experiments to provide for the most expeditious plan for obviating night flying and for quick distribution of the mails.

Roland M. Baker, postmaster at Boston, stated that a truck would be waiting at the airport long before the landing of the plane. The mail bags will be rushed directly to the Boston post office, and re-routed throughout the United States, being well on their way inland, or actually arrived at their destination before the docking of the Isle de France.

Some of the letters in the ship-to-shore bags will be forwarded to their destination by other air mail planes, depending mainly upon whether such service would be more swift than train.

The landing at Boston was authorized by Harry S. New, Postmaster General, who in a letter wrote:

"A similar privilege granted New York for the receipt of such a plane is granted to Boston, and you will receive and dispose of the mail thus delivered. The officials of the French Line, however, have been notified that the consent of the Post Office Department is contingent upon their receiving that of the departments of Treasury, Labor, and Public Health."

Sanction of the French Line officials are practically assured and it is hoped that Boston is to be made a regular terminal for this service.

When a steamer is 500 miles at sea, it is pointed out, its straight line direction is much nearer Boston than New York. Thus, while the ship-to-shore plane on its maiden trip reached the New York docks approximately 18 hours ahead of the boat, a landing in Boston could be effected much sooner.

MARY GARRETT HAY HAS PASSED ON

NEW YORK (AP)—Miss Mary Garrett Hay, a leader in the woman suffrage movement in the United States and a former chairman of the Republican women's national executive committee, has passed on at her home in New Rochelle. She was an organizer of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

From 1910 to 1912 she served as president of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, and headed the New York Equal Suffrage League from 1910 to 1918. She was chairman of the Republican women's national executive committee in 1919 and in 1920 and of the League of Women Voters of New York City from 1918 to 1923.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN CARGO LINE TO OPEN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Resumption of direct cargo service between Boston and Hamburg, similar to that existing before the war, is to be re-established by the Hamburg-American Line, it has just been announced here. A fortnightly service will be maintained and the first vessel is due to reach Boston on Oct. 14.

Three vessels, the Amasis, the Ammon and the Hagen, are to be used, and after discharging cargo and loading at Boston, they will proceed to New York to complete loading. Special attention will be paid to the transportation of unboxed automobiles. The vessels are of approximately 7000 gross tons each with speeds of 12 to 13 knots. Patterson, Wylde & Co. will represent the service in Boston.

Race With Train Brings Suspension of Speedy Driver

Massachusetts Official Says New Yorker Recklessly Disregards Public Safety

Capt. George A. Parker, registrar of motor vehicles, has taken every possible step, he said, to prevent Jerome P. Neff, of New York City, from operating an automobile in Massachusetts and has requested New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island authorities to do likewise.

Accompanied by his wife, Mr. Neff in a coupe is alleged to have beat the running time of the Merchants' Limited from New York to Boston by 14 minutes. Mr. Neff's machine averaged 53 miles per hour during the race which was made on a $50 bet, J. Fern Hollis, of Newton, was said to be loser of the wager.

The registrar has suspended the right of Mr. Neff and his wife to operate in this State. He will hold a hearing in five days on the question of allowing the Neff machine to be used.

In announcing his action Captain Parker said:

"This action is taken because of the foolhardy and reckless disregard of the rights and safety of the public, there being no question but that any person who acts as these persons did is a menace on our highways which decent people should not have to face.

"Those persons who fail to appreciate their duty and responsibilities, and who set their own desires above the safety of the public, will be dealt with in the most drastic manner within the power of this office."

Lieut. Edward J. Gully of the State Police said that in view of the action of the registrar the State Police will not take any action in the matter.

ITALIANS ARREST GEN. CESARE ROSSI

ROME (AP)—A Stefani news agency dispatch from Como says Gen. Cesare Rossi, Italian political exile, has been arrested at Campione, after having entered Italian territory clandestinely.

A woman, Marguerite Durand, who accompanied Rossi, also was arrested, the dispatch says.

RAIL LINE TURNS TO ART

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The vogue for color has reached the small town railroad station. Five shaded brick, ranging from light red to purple, with a green copper roof, is the material used for the Hartford City (Ind.) building just completed. "The latest thing in railway stations for smaller cities," it is pronounced by the Pennsylvania Railroad which built it.

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SOVIET RUSSIA HAS DECIDED TO SIGN PACT

Mr. Kellogg's Visit to Ireland Seen as Drawing Closer Countries' Ties

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet Russia has decided to adhere to the Kellogg-Briand renunciation of war pact.

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN — Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, says he is extremely gratified at the warmth of his reception in Dublin. Over 20,000 must have watched his arrival in Kingstown and Dublin. All the Irish speakers at the official receptions in the afternoon and evening referred to the strong bonds between the United States and Ireland and Mr. Kellogg's successful mission.

Mr. Murphy, chairman of City Commissioners, addressing Mr. Kellogg, said: "We appreciate in full measure the high compliment you have paid this ancient, historic capital by coming here so soon after your great achievement in securing from the powers of the world their contribution of faith in the high cause of peace and humanity. You are responsible for that act and you have earned the gratitude, not of this nation or that nation, but of the whole human race for all time. We are ever conscious of the bonds between your country and ours of the associations, deep and lasting, established in the days when America was in her youth. With your advent in Europe comes the birth of what may be termed a second era of peace—peace on earth, to men good will."

Mr. Kellogg's Reply

The scroll on which the freedom of the city was printed was both in Irish and English, and as Mr. Kellogg signed it, Mrs. Murphy, wife of the Commissioner, presented Mrs. Kellogg with a bouquet. Mr. Kellogg, acknowledging the presentation, said, "I have known thousands of Irishmen in the United States during my lifetime, but really to get at the heart of Ireland you must come here. I am especially honored in making my first visit to Dublin and to Ireland to be accompanied by your distinguished President, Mr. Cosgrave, whom we in the United States highly respect, and where he is held in such great esteem. I cannot tell you with what deep emotion I visit for the first time the historic city of Dublin. As the scroll of history for centuries is unrolled, how many pages of that history have been written in Dublin! But in my ambition to visit this wonderful city, but in my highest ambition I have never dreamt of this wonderful reception, and from the bottom of my heart I thank you.

American Full Recognition

"I cannot tell you how much I appreciate your doing this great honor to the cause I represent and to the people from whom I came." This further recognition by the United States of the Irish Free State will do much to depreciate the stock of the mischief-makers who are preparing to make a desperate effort to rally the reactionary forces by establishing a daily paper to advocate their cause. It is understood that next week they intend to float a company of £200,000. This indicates the failure of the company to raise money from the supporters of the various districts of Ireland by means of a quota.

Little is heard nowadays of the £100,000 said to have been promised by Irish-Americans for the project. Mr. Cosgrave's mission in February of this year showed the hollowness of the opposition to the treaty settlement, and Mr. Kellogg's visit should further convince Irish-Americans, unaware of the true state of the country, that efforts to provoke strife by subscribing to Republican funds will never produce the peace and prosperity that Ireland so badly needs. The full American recognition that Irishmen are now ably governing their country, as emphasized by Mr. Kellogg's visit, is likely to help achieve that stability.

Greece Sends Congratulations to President Coolidge

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—A Greek cabinet meeting, after an examination of the text of the Kellogg pact and explanations by the Prime Minister, Eleutherios Venizelos, decided to dispatch final instructions to Charalambous Simopoulos to inform Washington of Greek adherence. As adhesion to the pact by the other powers will commence after an exchange of notes ratifying the treaty between the original signatories, the Greek Government will have sufficient time to ask Parliament for the authorization of its signature.

In the meantime the Government, in a letter to President Coolidge, expresses its warm congratulations on American initiative in developing the anti-war covenant, and expressed a hope for the consolidation of universal peace. Press comments are enthusiastic. Vima says: "America has a right to be proud of having raised an insuperable barrier against war. After her war participation and President Wilson's 14 points, the Kellogg pact constitutes the third and by far the most essential and practical service to the world.

"The great democracy for a long time the center of world finance, now demonstrates her superior morale, absolutely different from that of old Europe, and in the meantime has acquired an enormous power and become the regulator of world destinies. Greece that tasted all the bitterness of war and saw America coming here at moments of national calamity, renders to the pacific fatherland of Washington and Wilson the homage due her."

Mussolini's Brother Belittles Peace Pact

MILAN (AP)—Signature of the Kellogg-Briand treaty was "a platonic, respectable gesture, but will have no influence in the course of history," declared Arnaldo Mussolini, brother of the Premier, in a speech to officers of the Fascist Militia during recent military maneuvers. The speech was published in Arnaldo's paper Popolo D'Italia.

"There is no need to laugh at this act, signed with much solemnity by various great powers, Italy included," the speaker said, "but if we want to be sincere and also severe we must say that theer is in this Kellogg Pact and in manifestations for its signature a mutual bantering with much rhetoric and transparent insincerity.

"If we want to be benevolent in our judgment we can say that having signed the pact at Paris, in the capital of a people which for four-fifths of the last 100 years have been ever making war, it was a platonic gesture. The Papacy was right when it said the Kellogg pact is not a novelty but already the 1000-year old patrimony of the Church of Rome.

"Anyway, it is true that politics is an ugly fiction and all this outcry against war while we arm ourselves secretly against an act of reprehensible insincerity in this twentieth century allows the supposition that it is an adroit, crafty attempt at salvation for those nations already 'arrived' and which do not want anxieties nor anyone to disturb their slow digestion of gold and dominions."

Signor Mussolini declared that Italy placed her greatest reliance in her armed forces. He extolled the Fascist militia as the defender of the new Fascist code.

Belgrade's Acceptance

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—Two days ago the American Minister to Belgrade submitted to the Foreign Office a note inviting Jugoslavia to adhere to the Kellogg Pact. The Belgrade Government has now accepted the invitation and expressed its great pleasure over the formulation of the antiwar pact. The press points out the great importance of the treaty as a "further step in the consolidation of world peace."

Miniature Plane Sets Load Record

Model of Brookline Youth Carries More Than Its Weight at Tourney

Carrying a load greater than its own weight, a model airplane, pushed by its rubber-band-twirled propeller, rose off the floor of the Commonwealth Armory in Boston to establish a new national record for weight lifting by miniature airplanes.

The record was made during the indoor performance of the Boston Miniature Aircraft Tournament, from which winners are expected to be chosen to enter the national contest at Atlantic City in October. Approximately 60 cities will be entered in the latter "air derby."

The plane, built by Arthur Horn of Brookline, Mass., when examined by the judges, weighed 34 grams. To this weight 44 grams was added. Yet the plane, of a so-called commercial model, took off gracefully from its wooden runway and remained aloft for nearly 10 seconds. The same plane, with pontoons replacing its wheels, was also the winner of the rise-off-the-water event of the tournament, as was another miniature built by Arthur Horn in the outdoor performance of the tournament.

Nearly 50 youngsters took part in the meet. Many of them proved the grasp they have attained of aeronautical angles and ideas, in adjusting wings and rudders with such a nicety that some of the planes were able to circle around and around the armory building, staying aloft for nearly a minute.

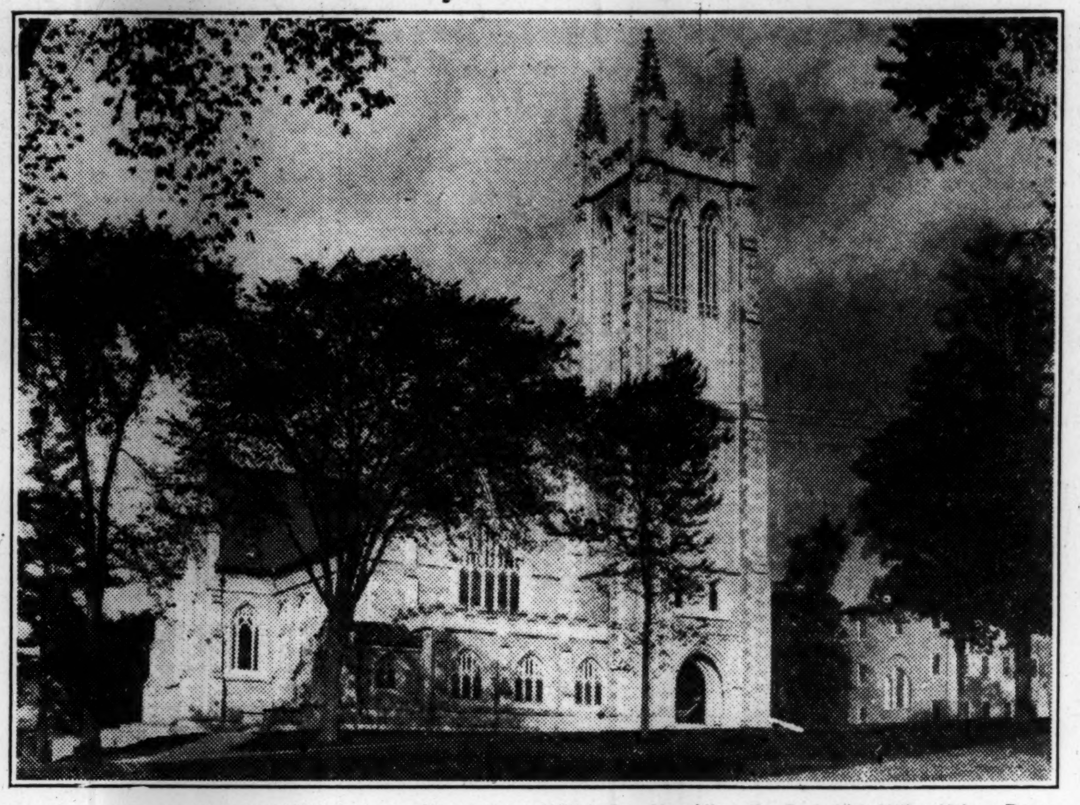
FORESTRY PROBLEMS WILL BE DISCUSSED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KEENE, N. H.—National forestry problems as well as those of New England will be discussed at the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests, which will be held here Sept. 5 to 7, in co-operation with the New Hampshire Forestry Commission and the New England section of the Society of American Forests.

Plans for the further beautification of Franconia Notch will be outlined at the meeting. Maj. Evan W. Kelley, forester in charge of all national forests east of the Mississippi River, and Maj. George P. Ahern, former chief of the forest service of the Philippine Islands, will be among the principal speakers.

Berkshire Hills May Be Seen From This Tower



Thompson Memorial Chapel at Williamstown, Mass., From Which One May View the Berkshire Hills. It Is a Reproduction of St. Cuthberts at Wells, Eng.

Man Sails Alone On World Voyage in Ship He Built

Edward Miles of Newark, N. J., Tries to Circle Globe in 37-Foot Schooner

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—With 20 months of preparation completed, Edward Miles of Newark, N. J., has just left New York Harbor, bound over the North Atlantic for Gibraltar in a 37-foot schooner he built alone and intends to sail alone on a voyage around the world.

With him he has a book chest containing an encyclopedia and half a dozen books on modern languages he is taking along "for company."

A compass that he ordered from Boston arrived a day or two later than expected, and caused a slight delay of the sailing time.

"I call her the Sturdy," said Mr. Miles, indicating the tiny craft in which he is attempting a feat of navigation accomplished only twice before, circumnavigating the globe with a crew of one.

"First, I built a yawl, then a ketch, then I decided to build this schooner as the best type of vessel for the purpose," he continued. "And I made a thorough job of it. Bolted through and through! Not a nail in her anywhere, and the sails, even, are old-fashioned hand work."

Mr. Miles worked six months on the plans for the craft and 14 months on the actual construction, he said. In addition to the sails, he installed a small auxiliary motor which is to be used only when entering and leaving harbors. His course from New York is over the North Atlantic on the most direct route to Gibraltar, which will be the first land sighted.

The Sturdy will then sail through the Mediterranean and Red Seas, and eastward to Japan, Hawaii and California. Mrs. Miles helped him greatly in the construction of the Sturdy, he said, and it will be a year from now when he reaches California that he will next see her. She may return home with him, through the Panama Canal, he added.

Mrs. Miles declared she was very confident that her husband and his stout little vessel will make the schedule outlined by Mr. Miles "right on time."

SIGMA LAMBDA NU OFFICERS ELECTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Freeman K. Keller of Schenectady is the new grand president of Sigma Lambda Nu Fraternity, elected at the annual national convention just held in Schenectady. Other new officers are:

Grand vice-president, Bradford Storey, Camden, N. J.; grand secretary-treasurer, George Laning, Philadelphia; grand attorney, Raymond Schiffmacher, New York; grand chaplain, David Lewis, New Haven; grand historian, Elmer Phipps, Baltimore; grand marshal, Kenneth Horton, Cornell, N. Y.

Clarence Goddard of Philadelphia was named by Mr. Keller as editor of the Rhombus, the raternity publication. Raymond Meras of Camden was made director-at-large. New York City gets the 1929 convention.

TOWER VIEW BEST AT WILLIAMSTOWN

Chapel, Not Part of oCllege, Was Built as Memorial

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — "There is a blue in the shadows of the Berkshire hills that I do not recall in any of the mountain ranges in Europe," an Englishman with many years' experience as a traveler remarked. From the top of the 150-foot tower of the Thompson Memorial Chapel here the distinctive color of the Berkshires can nearly always be discerned. Williams College lies in a valley between rugged but not lofty hills. It is on the path the Mohawks took in wilderness days of the past. The tower of the chapel, which is the tallest landmark in the New England town, was built in 1905 as a gift of Mrs. Mary C. Thompson, in memory of her husband, Frederick Ferris Thompson.

Though officially the "chapel," it is of proportions far larger than the ordinary church, and in fact is a reproduction of St. Cuthberts at Wells, England. Its inspiring Gothic design contrasts with the staid simplicity of the white Congregational Church, close by the campus, which might easily be taken for the college chapel. A drawing of this church appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Aug. 20 under the caption "Chapel at Williams College," but in fact, it has no connection with the college.

Chapel services are compulsory at Williams, and in all the hours of the day the great bells of the tower chime the undergraduate on his diurnal routine.

One of the features of the building is the memorial window to President Arthur Garfield of the class of 1856, made by John La Farge, the American painter, and breaking from old precedents of stained glass by the rich use of color, blending of tones as in water color, and the innovation of carrying flesh tints to the face of the central figure, Moses. This window was the gift of Cyrus Field.

The size of the building can be gauged by its seating capacity of 800, and the fact that it is ranked with the million-dollar churches of the country, though its exact cost was never published. During the college year the student choir joins the organ in the services.

PHILIPPINE LAND LAW MODIFICATION OPPOSED

MANILA (AP)—The first revolt against the legislative policy of Senators Quezon and Osmena relative to the proposed liberalization of the land corporation laws has become manifest. The senators' policy is in support of the basic elements of Gov.-Gen. Henry L. Stimson's plan for enomonic development of the Philippines. The revolt was regarded with some concern.

Several senators of the Legislature, led by Jose Clarin, acting floor leader of the Nacionalista (majority) Party, were said to have made a secret compact to resist efforts to liberalize the land laws to permit holdings of more than 5000 acres. The Lower House of the Legislature was reported to be showing a similar opposing attitude.

Lord Cushendun Clears Up Doubts Over Naval Issue

Much-Discussed Agreement "Solely" to Facilitate Future Disarmament Discussions

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Lord Cushendun's detailed statement on the much-discussed but still unpublished Anglo-French naval agreement has dissipated the uncomfortable feeling here. The "big navy" party's allegation that the agreement amounted to a "pooling" of the British and French naval strength has all along been ridiculed on the ground that no British Government could even consider so fatuous a policy. Nevertheless, the disquieting suspicion remained that the agreement might somehow or other involve Great Britain in French military commitments, thus prejudicing the much-desired understanding with the United States.

Lord Cushendun's plain declaration that all that has been done has been to remove the divergence of opinion between France and England regarding the basis which naval disarmament could be approached, and that the agreement was "simply for the purpose of securing a single text as between two draft conventions," has blown this apprehension to the winds and shown the agreement in the light of the understanding directed solely toward facilitating future disarmament discussions.

The Daily Chronicle described the agreement as a "mole hill, of which a mountain has been allowed to grow," adding, "It only means that the two sides can now approach the preparatory commission at Geneva with some hope of progress."

The Daily Express goes further. "The chief concern of all sensible people, whether British subjects or American citizens," it says, "is to see good will and understanding prevail between the United States and Great Britain." Discussing American suspicions awakened by the Anglo-French agreement, it continues: "Let Great Britain give notice of the withdrawal from every European pledge, understanding or commitment save the peace pact signed this week."

This journal concludes: "The destiny of Great Britain is clear and straight. It requires no great feat of statesmanship to follow the course which history has charted. The withdrawal from Europe; cut away from all European entanglements, live within the mighty frontiers of the empire and develop that noble heritage of our fathers."

France Also Emphasizes Simpleness of Pact

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—For the first time a person with the authority of a member of the French Government has issued a categoric denial of any secret clauses lurking behind the Franco-British naval compromise. It is simple, technical, clear and above board and neither conflicts with the naval accord of Washington, respecting capital ships and airplane carriers, nor does it in any way predicate an eventual common participation of naval or military forces between France and England. Georges Leygues, Minister of the Navy, authorized this statement in an interview with Stephane Lauzanne, editor of Le Matin.

The naval head pointed out that Washington, Tokyo and Rome had been for a week in possession of the text of the compromise, for the editing of which the French Navy assumed entire responsibility. M. Lauzanne has the individual comment to make that from his own sources he has ascertained that one of these capitals has already in substance agreed to the contents of the text. He has also been able to give M. Leygues credit for having taken the initiative in the matter. For 10 years, M. Lauzanne noted, England and France have held conflicting views when disarmament was under discussion with regard to tonnage of cruisers and submarines. Suddenly the present solution occurred to M. Lèygues. It was proposed to the British through the delegates at Geneva and an accord on general lines was rapidly reached after consultation by the naval authorities and governments of the two countries.

VERMONT ACTIVITIES ILLUSTRATED ON MAP

Exhibit Will Be Feature of Eastern States Show

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTPELIER, Vt.—The Vermont Department of Agriculture is planning to make an unusually large display at the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass., this year, the chief feature of which will be a large map of the State, 30 feet in length and 15 feet in height, showing all the mountains, rivers, roads, railroads, lakes, counties, and towns and on it will be placed in miniature all of the things that go to make up the activities of the Commonwealth.

Trains of cars, automobiles, road scrapers, touring cars, buses, boats on the lakes, and similar objects, will appear on the map. In addition there will be shown the location of important quarries, maple groves, and other natural resources of the State.

This feature is under the personal direction of L. A. Cooley, Director of Markets, who has been devoting a large amount of time to perfecting the details of the exhibit. It is hoped that this exhibit may become a permanent feature, to be erected in the State House, upon its return from Springfield.

TEXAS FIELDS ARE BUSY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DALLAS, Tex.—Demand for pickers to harvest the Texas cotton crop, estimated by the Government at more than 5,000,000 bales, has suddenly ended all causes for unemployment among the unskilled in this State. The estimate of the Texas yield for this season is well above the average for 10 years.

Liberian President Denies Coercion Charge of Dr. Buell

Firestone Grant Fully Considered, Loan of 1927 Was Not Forced, Official Replies to Speech Made at Williamstown Institute

MONROVIA, Liberia (AP)—"I have noted with surprise the alleged statements made at the Williamstown Institute of Politics by Prof. Raymond D. Buell," said C. D. B. King, president of Liberia, "particularly the suggestion made therein that the Liberian Government was coerced by the United States Department of State in the matter of the Firestone rubber concession and the 7 per cent loan of 1927.

"This suggestion is without any foundation in fact. The approach to the agreement was made by the private enterprise of Mr. Firetone, and neither directly nor indirectly was any influence brought to bear upon the Government of Liberia by the Department of State or any other department or official of the United States, compelling the granting of the Firestone concessions.

"The fact that the negotiations between Mr. Firestone and the Liberian Government were protracted over a period of two and a half years should show conclusively that there was no coercion, but rather that full consideration was given to the views of each party by the other.

Tells of Debt Funding

"In respect to the loan of 1927, internal economic conditions growing out of the World War dictated to the Government of Liberia the propriety and necessity of funding its indebtedness and reorganizing its finances. It was this which led to the offer of the United States Government in 1921 to make available funds which in the Wilson Administration had been allocated to Liberia during the war.

"This proposal did not meet with the approval of Congress and the tentative agreement which had been reached by the two governments lapsed. Nevertheless the need for reorganizing Liberian finances still existed and Liberia, like other states in similar circumstances, took advantage of the opportunity offered by the American money market.

"In the negotiations between the Government of Liberia and the Finance Corporation of America there was no participation by the Department of State..

"The effect of this loan in addition to stabilizing our finances has been to give greater internal strength to the Government of Liberia and to avert alien intervention in our domestic affairs.

"When in certain quarters opposed to the Firestone scheme it was suggested that the United States Department of State was behind the Firestone proposals, the Secretary of State of the United States took occasion formally to notify the Government of Liberia that the Administration was neither directly nor indirectly behind Firestone.

Dr. Buell's Statement Denied

"The statement of Professor Buell that the scheme involves the control of Liberia by American officials is untrue and mischievious.

"Nothing in the Firestone agreement obligates the Government of Liberia to impress labor for the company even should an occasion to do so present ieself. On this point the Government of Liberia would welcome an investigation by an impartial commission.

State Department Denies "Policy of Domination"

WASHINGTON (AP) — William R. Castle Jr., Acting Secretary of State, sharply replied to Dr. Raymond L. Bueil, research director of the Foreign Policy Association, who charged before the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., that this Government was following a "policy of attempted domination" in foreign markets.

Dr. Buell, who cited an agreement between the Firestone Rubber Company and the Government of Liberia for a lease to a million acres of land, which he said was not signed until Liberia had agreed to float a loan with American bankers, charged that the State Department had caused Liberia to accept the terms Mr. Castle declared that Dr. Buell's discussion before the institute not only was inaccurate but contained a number of untruths.

Herbert Hoover, who Dr. Buell also criticized in his talk, never had anything to do with the Firestone concession or the loan, Mr. Castle said.

The assertion by Dr. Buell that the Firestone concession was monopolistic in character brought a reply from Mr. Castle that the 1,000,000 acres in the grant was only 4 per cent of Liberia's land and there was no reason why nations of other countries could not obtain concessions for themselves, as the United States would not attempt to interfere.

Concerning the loan to Liberia, the State Department took no more part in that than it does in any foreign loans, Mr. Castle said. There was no connection between the making of the loan and the boundary dispute between France and that country, he added.

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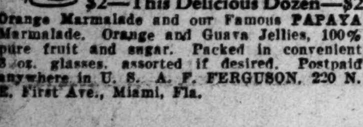

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1 nainsook gertrude (hand scalloped)	1.00
2 pair silk and wool hose	1.20
1 blanket (cotton)	.75
12 diapers 18"x36"	1.75
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ALIEN LANGUAGE GROUPS SAID TO FAVOR HOOVER

Foreign Press in United States Editorially Praises Nominee

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON—One of the most significant developments of Herbert Hoover's presidential campaign are the reports that are reaching him from all sections of the country of the widespread sentiment for him among the large foreign language groups of voters.

These voters, representing approximately 25 per cent of the electorate of the Nation, and including more than a score of races, are declared by Republican campaign managers to view Mr. Hoover's candidacy in the highest favor because of his great humanitarian work in their native lands during the World War.

The foreign language press of the United States widely acclaimed Mr. Hoover's acceptance speech. Among the outstanding of these publications who lauded the address were: Svet, Bohemian, Cleveland, O.; Enakoprovnost, Slovenian, Cleveland; Srobobran, Serbian, Pittsburgh; La Tribuna, Italian, Cleveland; Gross Datyoner Zeitung, German, Dayton, O.; Detroiter Abendpost, German, Detroit; L'Avenir National, French Manchester, N. H.; Il Progresso, Italian, New York; Slovak V Amerika, Slovak, New York; Srpski Dnevnik, Serbian, New York City; Dziennik Zjednoszenia, Polish, Chicago; L'Italia, Italian, Chicago; Jewish Daily Forward, Jewish, New York City; Jewish World, Jewish, Cleveland, O.; New Yorker Staats Zeitung, German, New York City; Jewish Morning Journal, Jewish, New York City; Cincinnatier Freie Presse, German, Cincinnati, O.; Il Progresso Italo-Americano, Italian, New York, Dziennik Chicagoski, Polish, Chicago; New Jersey Freie Zeitung, German, Newark, N. J.; Newy Swiat, Polish, New York City; Newyny Polskie, Polish. Milwaukee, Wis., and Glas Narodu, Slovenian, New York City.

Germans Favor Hoover

According to Republican leaders, voters of German descent, representing the largest group of the foreign language element, are overwhelmingly for Mr. Hoover. The Progressive Magazine, which has an extensive circulation among German-Americans, has pledged itself to the Republican nominee. Its latest issue contains a number of articles by outstanding German-Americans indorsing Mr. Hoover.

Among these are St. John Gaffney, former American Consul-General to Germany; Col. Edwin Emmerson, well-known war correspondent, who was attached to the German Army; Frederick F. Schrader, editor of the Magazine; Thomas C. Angerstein, president of the National Historical Society, and Frederick Bausman, author.

One of the most important phases of Mr. Hoover's race for the Presidency is the campaign among the voters of foreign descent. These voters include immigrants and the children of immigrants. There are more than 13,500,000 such voters, according to tabulations based on the 1920 census that have been obtained by Republican managers.

Foreign Language Groups

These figures do not include English-speaking naturalized voters or their children, but merely the so-called foreign language groups. It also does not include the Jewish voters.

The major groups that are represented in the 13,500,000 foreign descent voters are: Germans, 8,164,000; Italian, 3,665,000; Poles, 2,436,000; Swedes, 1,485,000; Norwegians, 1,788,000; French, 1,290,000; Slovacs, 619,000; Czechs, 622,000; Spanish, 850,000; Danes, 466,000; Dutch, 373,000; Portuguese, 215,000; Rumanian, 91,000; Russian, 731,000; Slovens, 208,000; Serbs and Croats, 221,000; Lithuanians, 386,000; Finnish, 265,000; Greeks, 221,000.

The states in which the foreign descent voters predominate are: New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, with 40 to 50 per cent foreign electorates; Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania. Michigan, Nebraska and Montana, 30 to 40 per cent; New Hampshire, Ohio, Iowa, Washington, California, Arizona, Colorado, 25 to 30 per cent.

Hoover's Experience Aids

The campaign work among foreign dscent voters by the Republican organization is said to be a problem requiring extreme tact and deliberation, due to conflicting factions within the individual groups and other influences. Mr. Hoover's extensive first hand experience with these people, in their own countries and in the United States, is proving of invaluable service in meeting these problems.

He is receiving splendid assistance in this work from former associates in the various foreign relief organizations he commanded. In order to sidestep the possibility of internal dissension Mr. Hoover has chosen as his aides in the campaign among these voters Americans who because of service with these various races are widely known among them, but are not a part of their intraracial differences.

Leaders in this campaign activity are: Arthur C. Ringland, in charge of work with the central European Slavs; Marshall Tuthill, head of the eastern European Slavs; John Speaks, Poles; Richard Bonnevalle, Germans; Thomas Pearson, Italians; Soterious Nicholson, Greeks.

Strong in New York

Reports of a confidential survey of the political situation in New York State made at Mr. Hoover's request are authoritatively stated to indicate that the Republican nominee is maintaining the Coolidge strength of the 1924 campaign in the cities and ahead of that in the rural sections of the State. Information was also given Mr. Hoover showing that the same enthusiasm, zeal, and harmony that is characterizing Republican party affairs and campaigning this year in other sections of the country is also true of the East and particularly in New York, where there have been sharp intra-party differences up to quite recently.

This situation was publicly attested to by H. Edmund Machold, chairman of the New York Republican State Committee, and William H. Hill, chairman of the Hoover-Curtis Volunteer Committee, following a conference they had with Mr. Hoover at his personal headquarters here.

"In all my experience in New York politics I have never seen more energy, determination and spirit on the part of not only the party wheelhorses but also of thousands and thousands of volunteer workers," Mr. Machold said. "Knowing the situation as I do, seeing the deep current of Hoover sentiment, I am absolutely confident that New York will select Hoover electors."

Warburg, Banker, to Back Hoover

Philanthropist Calls G. O. P. Nominee "Ablest Man We Have"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Felix Warburg, international banker and philanthropist, who was active in the work of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, has announced he will support Herbert Hoover. Mr. Warburg declared that all men engaged in affairs likely to be affected by a national administration should define publicly their political stand.

"I am an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Hoover, based on a conviction that his judgment in matters of American and international importance has been excellent and that his leadership is irresistible," he said, "I am not influenced entirely by the fact that Mr. Hoover is unquestionably the ablest man we have to administer the business affairs of the nation. It is important that our material prosperity continue and increase, but it is far more important that the well being of humanity in general be furthered. Mr. Hoover has the advantage in having done this."

Mr. Warburg was thoroughly in touch with the Hoover relief work abroad, especially in connection with the Jewish relief and child welfare work.

Frear, La Follette Aide, Comes Out for Hoover

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis. (AP)—Silence of the Wisconsin Progressive bloc in Congress on the presidential campaign has been broken with an announcement by Representative James E. Frear that he is supporting the Hoover-Curtis ticket.

Mr. Frear, seeking the Republican nomination for another term in the Tenth District, is the first of nine La Follette Progressives in Congress seeking re-election to announce publicly his position in the presidential race.

Robinson Defends Smith's Wet Stand in Acceptance Speech

Democratic Vice-Presidential Nominee Blames Republican Party for Failure to Find Legitimate Solution for Farm Problem

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. (AP)—Formally notified of his selection by the Democratic Party as its vice-presidential candidate, Senator Joseph T. Robinson turned his attention toward the campaign. He shortly will begin a speaking tour that will carry him deep into southern territory.

Ready almost from the moment of his selection by the Houston convention for second place on the Democratic ticket, the Senator has awaited only the formal notification of his choice to raise in protest a voice against what he regards as the shortcomings of eight years of Republican control.

And last night in this little valley of the Ozarks official word of his notification, conveyed by Claude G. Bowers of New York, hardly had ceased to echo before the senator was on his feet, issuing a challenge to his political foes.

Farm relief, prohibition, merchant marine and political corruption—these are the issues, he said, upon which the Democratic Party must fight out the campaign. And of the four, he cited the farm problem as perhaps the most outstanding.

Criticizes Hoover

The Senator, without mincing words, reviewed the eight years' record of Republicanism in Washington, and then of that party's new chieftain said:

"Mr. Hoover, as the President's trusted adviser, is perhaps more directly responsible for the failure of farm relief legislation during the eight years referred to than any other single political leader. His present position touching legislation for agricultural relief marks no material advance. In his speech of acceptance it is asserted 'the most urgent economic problem in our Nation today is agriculture.' . . .

"This language expressly recognizes the persistence of the problem and what is more significant the failure of his party in relief."

He passed from farm relief to prohibition.

"There has always been room in the Democratic party," he said "for those who differ as to the best means of promoting temperance and of suppressing the traffic in alcoholic beverages.

"The convention recognized that the Democratic Party is neither a prohibition nor an anti-prohibition organization, but if intrusted with power its duty would be to enforce all laws."

Notified by Bowers

Claude G. Bowers, in notifying Senator Robinson of his nomination by the Democratic convention for the Vice-Presidency, said, in part:

All the fundamental principles of Democracy may be concentrated on a page. Take the preamble of the Declaration of Independence, the whole of the Bill of Rights, and the historic passages from Jefferson's first inaugural address and you have all the elementals of the party's faith.

Never have these fundamental principles been more generally ignored or renounced in administration than they are today. The imperative need of the hour is for less centralization and more self-government, less bureaucracy and more democracy, less intricacy in the governmental machinery and more of the simplicity of common sense, less red tape and more red blood, less privilege and more equality, less cynicism and a greater capacity in Federal officials for righteous wrath and instant action when corruption appears in the public service.

The Nation has suffered during the last seven and a half years from the lack of courageous and constructive action. We need a real leadership that is inherent in the man, and not that which is dependent on the printer. With a depreciation of $30,000,000,000 in the value of farm lands and equipment in five years of this administration, the failure to find a remedy is a confession of incapacity in constructive statesmanship.

But our indictment of the failures of the present regime is not based wholly on the lack of constructive ability, but in part on the unresponsiveness of the heart. It was bad enough to make no move to solve the problem of the tillers of the soil; it was downright wicked to manifest no sympathy with the farmers' plight.

And that brings us to another need—the injection of more of the human spirit into the processes of government.

Robinson Accepts

Joseph T. Robinson, Senator from Arkansas, in accepting the Democratic nomination for the Vice-Presidency, said about Farm Relief and Prohibition:

Perhaps the most important issue in this campaign arises out of the attitude of the two major parties toward the problems affecting agriculture.

Both platforms recognize the distressed condition of the industry, and embrace promises the relative value of which is apparent from a comparison of the two pronouncements.

The Republican platform on the subject of farm relief is not readily distinguishable from that of 1924, pledging the party "To take whatever steps are necessary to bring back a balanced condition between agriculture, industry and labor." . . .

To regain the confidence of the millions of voters who experienced disappointment in the failure of his party to keep its pledge, President Coolidge announced during the campaign of 1924 that he would call an agricultural conference to consider legislation for the next session of Congress.

The first report of this conference was transmitted by the President to the Congress Jan. 28, 1925, embracing the following amazing recommendations:

"There must, therefore, be established a balanced American agriculture by which production is kept in step with the demand of domestic markets and with only such foreign markets as may be profitable."

Thus originated the doctrine of which Mr. Herbert Hoover, Republican nominee for President, became a champion, that agricultural production should be limited to the demands of our domestic markets.

On Co-operative Marketing

This report also contained recommendations which the President strongly approved for legislation on the subject of co-operative marketing.

The legislation suggested followed the general line of the Capper-Williams Bill recommended by Mr. Hoover. It met with opposition from all the principal farm organizations, and was defeated in the House. However, another Co-operative Marketing Bill was passed.

One of the principal distinctions between the two measures is that the Administration bill placed co-operative marketing associations under government control, while the bill which passed the House gave the co-operatives certain government assistance with self-control. The latter bill was never brought to a vote in the Senate.

In the short session of Congress which expired March 4, 1924, the McNary-Haugen Bill, modified, was reported by the Committees on Agriculture in both the House and the Senate, but did not come to a vote in either body. . . .

During the session of 1925-1926 the McNary-Haugen Bill was added as a committee amendment to House Bill 7893, to create a Division of Co-operative Marketing in the Department of Agriculture. The amendment was defeated and the bill was passed as it came from the House.

Numerous Other Bills

Numerous other bills, perhaps 50, designed to promote agricultural prosperity were introduced, but not one of them was strong enough to receive a vote in either House.

The Sixty-ninth Congress passed the McNary-Haugen Bill by a vote of 57 per cent of the Democrats and 52 per cent of the Republicans. President Coolidge vetoed the bill.

During the last session the bill was modified to meet many of the objections urged by the President in his first veto message, and again passed both Houses by increased majorities. For a second time the President vetoed the bill

This is a partial recapitulation of the events which disclose that throughout the last eight years the Republican Party has admitted the urgent character of the agricultural problem. These facts prove also that the Republican Party is either incapable of successfully dealing with the question or has deliberately violated its express promises to the farmers of the Nation. It would seem that eight years have afforded ample time for action, and that a political organization which has had every opportunity which these years could bring to obtain beneficial results should not now be heard to ask for a renewal of its lease on power merely to repeat the old promises which have been so often broken. But the argument does not end at this point.

Hoover as Adviser

Mr. Hoover, as the President's trusted adviser, is perhaps more directly responsible for the failure of farm relief legislation during the eight years referred to than any other single political leader. . . .

While the equalization fee provided for in the McNary-Haugen Bill is not expressly approved, the Democratic platform does recognize the principle of distributing the cost of operations with respect to surplus crops over the marketed units whose producers are benefited thereby.

If a more equitable and effective plan than that comprised by the equalization fee is discovered, it should be adopted. The time has come, however, when an economic adventure is justified in behalf of the millions who engage in that industry without which civilization could not survive. The Democratic nominee for President has committed himself to prompt and decisive action in accordance with the principles outlined in our platform.

Enforcement of Prohibition

There has always been room in the Democratic Party for those who differ as to the best means of promoting temperance and of suppressing the traffic in alcoholic beverages. A proposal for changes in the existing national prohibition system, and also a resolution approving the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, were submitted to the Committee on Platform and Resolutions of the Houston Convention. Neither was adopted.

Both the committee and the convention, after prolonged hearings, recognized the futility of attempting to secure unanimity for either contention. The committee reported, and the convention unanimously adopted, a declaration in the following language:

"The Republican Party, for eight years in complete control of the Government at Washington, presents the remarkable spectacle of feeling compelled in its national platform to promise obedience to a provision of the Federal Constitution which it has flagrantly disregarded and to apologize to the country for its failure to enforce laws enacted by the Congress of the United States.

"Speaking for the national Democracy, this convention pledges the party and its nominees to an honest effort to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment and all other provisions of the Federal Constitution and all laws enacted pursuant thereto."

Not Wet or Dry Party

This provision condemns the Republican Party for insincerity in promising obedience to the Eighteenth Amendment after having flagrantly disregarded for eight years that amendment and the law for its enforcement. The convention recognized that the Democratic Party is neither a prohibition nor an anti-prohibition organization, but if intrusted with power its duty would be to enforce all laws.

To one who for 25 years has uniformly supported measures for prohibition, it has been disappointing to note the methods and agencies employed by the Republican Party in the enforcement of national prohibition laws.

The question should not be treated as merely political, but rather as moral and economic. Some claiming to be reformers, have clouded the subject with confusion and misunderstanding. They have discredited the motives of those who display moderation and fairness in public discussions and have questioned the loyalty to the cause of temperance of all who are dissatisfied with present conditions.

President Wilson vetoed the Volstead Act. The integrity of his purpose was not questioned; his good faith was generally conceded.

Smith as Law Enforcer

The Democratic candidate for President, Governor Alfred E. Smith, declared in his telegram to the convention:

"The equal and even enforcement of the law is the corner stone on which rests the whole structure of Democratic government. If it is the will of the people of this Nation that I am to take an oath as President of the United States to protect and defend our Constitution and laws, I will execute that oath to the limit of my ability without reservation or evasion."

This language is an unqualified acceptance of the obligation to enforce the law to the best of his ability.

Throughout the last two administrations the prohibition bureau has been under the Treasury Department, whose head, prior to national prohibition, was largely interested in the liquor business.

Mr. Vare, who thwarted the movement to "stop Hoover" at Kansas City and forced Mr. Hoover's nomination, claimed election to the Senate on a platform containing a single plank—the repeal of national prohibition.

Can it be said that because Governor Smith believes that, without returning to the old evils of the saloons, temperance and respect for law can be promoted through changes in the existing system, he is a nullificationist and an enemy of the Constitution? Such arguments impeach the intelligence of their authors.

Change Up to Public

It is certain that only such modifications as meet with the approval of public opinion are possible, no matter who serves as President.

Having in mind that the law for enforcement of prohibition has been discredited because good faith efforts have not been made for its enforcement, the conclusion is asserted that a breakdown is not threatened by mere proposals for modification, but rather by indifference of the public to proper execution and by corruption and inefficiency of many enforcement officers. It is recognized that the people constitute the reservoir of all political power and have the right, in the constitutional manner, to call for changes in either or both the Constitution and the law. The Executive has no power to modify either. It is in no sense an attempt at nullification to suggest changes in the Constitution or the law. Nullification consists in refusal or willful failure to enforce.

To summarize, the Democratic platform does not commit the party for or against modification. It does pledge the nominees to an honest effort to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment and the laws enacted pursuant thereto. Governor Smith has promised his best efforts to enforce prohibition. His personal opinion that the law or the Constitution should be changed to make certain better observance and enforcement, does not affect his disposition or ability to perform that duty.

Hearst Declares for Hoover, Calls Prosperity Issue

Smith Is Labeled "Tammany Candidate" by Publisher

NEW YORK (AP)—William Randolph Hearst, newspaper publisher, in a cable from Paris, declared for Herbert Hoover for President.

Mr. Hearst's pronouncement was in reply to a cabled query from the Brooklyn Daily Eagle:

"Whom will you support for President and what issues will determine the election?"

Mr. Hearst stated his opposition to the prohibition stand of Governor Smith whom he described as a Tammany candidate.

"Apparently the Democratic Party is endeavoring to make its opposition to prohibition the dominant issue of the campaign," Mr. Hearst asserted, adding that in his opinion it was a "false issue."

f the people do want a change in prohibition, Mr. Hearst said, he thought it would be a step toward "genuine temperance," but "that means they will not want it modified by Tammany Hall, which, as everybody knows, has always been hand in glove with the liquor interests and has always in the past supported the saloon and been supported by the saloon," Mr. Hearst cabled.

The real issue, Mr. Hearst declared, is the "people's wealth and welfare, their material and spiritual benefits," which he believes, the Republican party is best equipped to guarantee.

As for Tammany, Mr. Hearst asserted, "the history of Tammany under Tweed and Croker and Murphy and, in fact the Tammany scandals in New York today established the fact beyond contradiction that the people of the United States do not want Tammany in control of the Nation. It is bad enough to have Tammany in control of New York. It would be a calamity to have it in control of the United States."

G. O. P. Tariff Upheld by Curtis

Farm Products Need Protection, Senator Tells Pennsylvania Grange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The necessity for preserving a protective tariff on farm products as outlined by the Republican Party, was stressed by Senator Charles Curtis, Republican candidate for Vice-President, in a speech here before a large gathering of Pennsylvania farmers, most of whom are members of the National Grange, under whose auspices the meeting was held.

Senator Curtis referred to the large increases in the importation of farm products that followed the passage of the Underwood-Simmons Tariff Law of 1913 by a Democratic Administration, and called attention to Governor Smith's acceptance speech in which it was indicated that he would, if elected President, pattern a tariff law after the Underwood Act.

Curtis' Speaking Itinerary

WASHINGTON (AP)—A speaking itinerary reaching from Maine to the Rocky Mountain states was before Senator Curtis, the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee, upon his return to his desk here.

The senator has given the word that he will go on the "stump" wherever it is desired by the national committee. The plans call for his appearance at Boston Sept. 5, at Bangor, Me., Sept. 7, and at Portland, Me., Sept. 8. The Maine election is Sept. 10.

On Sept. 15 Mr. Curtis will open the western campaign for his party at Lexington, Ky. He will go from there to Louisville. Other tentative dates in this western program are: Evansville, Ind., Sept. 17; Henry, Ill., Sept. 18; Spencer, Ia., Sept. 19; Rosebud, S. D., Sept. 20; Billings, Mont., Sept. 22, and Denver, Sept. 24. From Denver he probably will go into Oklahoma.

Penney Bolts Smith Ticket to Back Hoover

(Continued from Page 1)

doubt his competence to grapple with our national problems. I doubt neither Hoover's sincerity nor his competence. And therefore I am going to do all that lies in my power to help toward his election."

Sheppard Criticized for Backing Smith

AUSTIN, Tex. (AP)—Mrs. Claude de Van Watts, president of the Texas branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has informed Senator Morris Sheppard, Texarkansas, author of the Eighteenth Amendment, in an open letter, that her organization, "numbering thousands of patriotic Christian women, together with thousands of friends and co-workers, do deeply regret that you propose to actively support for President of the United States the most outstanding wet of the Nation."

Mrs. Watts referred to Senator Sheppard's recent declaration of support for Governor Smith, Democratic presidential nominee.

Apology for Smith's Stand

WASHINGTON (AP) — F. Scott McBride, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, said in a statement: Senator Robinso's remarks on prohibition are an evasion of the issue and an apology for the wet attitude of the head of his ticket."

"He failed to state," he continued, "whether he believed Smith's stand on prohibition was right or wrong."

CALLES TO DECLARE PURPOSE TO RETIRE

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Formal declaration by President Calles of his intention to retire from office at the expiration of his term, Nov. 30, and his refusal to be considered as a possibility to succeed himself, will be contained in his address to Congress late Saturday, it is said here.

The congressional session, which was to have certified Gen. Alvaro Obregon as Mexico's President, will select someone to become President pro tem. or provisional President. Dec. 1, perhaps for two years, perhaps for a shorter time. The time will depend entirely upon the date which Congress fixes for the new presidential election.

NOT TO SEEK RE-ELECTION

LONDON (AP)—W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty since 1924, has informed the executive committee of the Oswestry constituency that he will not seek re-election to Parliament. Bridgeman has represented the Oswestry constituency in the House of Commons since 1906.

Two-Way Tale of Segregation Brings Denials

(Continued from Page 1)

796. The employees in Mr. Hoover's entire department total something over 4000. No other section of his department was involved in this question. Nor was any other federal department concerned, for obviously Mr. Hoover's jurisdiction does not extend beyond his own department.

Only 30 Out of 60,000

Consequently, out of the 60,000 federal employees in the District of Columbia, this story concerning Mr. Hoover revolves around between 20 and 30.

Dr. William M. Steuart, director of census, said of the matter:

"The Census Bureau had some work to be done on Negro statistics concerning Negro churches and charities. These were a part of the religious census which the bureau is now completing. We do not have many Negro statistical clerks in the bureau, and I thought it would be a good plan to put them to work together on the figures for their own religious bodies.

"The work in the Census Bureau is constantly changing and we make up special groups from time to time. We have had Negro groups before, so that this was no innovation. The plan was one which seemed advantageous. It is believed that the Negro workers could make a better showing among themselves if they competed among themselves and not against whites.

"It was while they were being taken off this work that the matter came to the attention of the newspapers. Some sought to make political capital of it, and have played up the incident out of all proportion to its importance. Had it occurred at another time, nothing would have been thought of it.

"Hoover Issued No Order"

"Those who have called at the Census Bureau concerning the matter have been shown through the office, which covers nearly a square block, and consists of one big room after another with an unusual amount of space at the present time for each worker. They have all expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the arrangement of the white and Negro employees.

"Mr. Hoover issued no order on this subject."

Inquiry at random among the executive departments brought out the following replies:

Department of the Interior, "There s no segregation here now. That was ried some time ago but we went back to the old plan."

State Department, "We haven't any Negro clerks at present and when we did have there was no segregation."

War Department. "There is no segregation in the War Department."

Post Office Department, "As far as we are concerned we do not segregate."

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DUTCH YOUTH IS ADVOCATE OF BROTHERHOOD

Federation Meeting in Holland Saved From Split by Conciliation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OMMEN, Holland—The broad humanitarianism which undergirded the World Congress of Youth for Peace, held recently in Eerde, near Ommen, Holland, was made evident in a formal message to the visiting delegates from 27 countries by the Dutch Central Committee of the Holland Federation of Youth for Peace.

"We should like," this message stated, "to remind each one of you that you come to the congress as representatives not of national interests but of the views and aspirations of youth accepting the basis of the congress, which is 'a desire to co-operate for world peace.' It is hoped that in the sessions of the congress a spirit of brotherhood and comradeship will prevail, each one listening to the views of others with that patience and tolerance which he would wish extended to his own. So may there be shown the spirit of brotherhood in our own congress which we desire extended to the relationships of nations and of the whole world."

Dissension Prevented

It was necessary on one or two occasions to invoke this "spirit of comradeship" in order to prevent the Congress from splitting into what might have proved to be a ruinous dissension. The German delegation to the Eerde gathering was a strong and influential one. This delegation, however, was divided along the general lines of nationalism, social democracy and communism. The latter group, during the first few sessions of the Congress, daily attempted to put through a resolution vigorously condemning the Dutch and German Governments for refusing entrance and transit visés to the delegates from various Soviet youth organizations.

A compromise measure was finally adopted in which the congress voted to censure all governments that obstructed the international activities of youth for peace, and that also called upon the governments of the world to abolish the practice in issuing visas and passports.

The report to the congress of the British section on the International Co-operation of Youth is worthy of special note. That report declared that in the field of international relations it was not sufficient to have merely an intellectual conviction of the futility of war nor of its incompatibility with the generally accepted moral code.

Developing Friendship

"When a war is threatened," declared the report, "reason is overwhelmed by emotion, and traditional forces come into play almost automatically. Intellectual conviction against war must be strengthened by popular emotion on the side of peace. Peaceable methods of settlement must become so habitual that nations will turn to conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement as naturally as they now fly to arms. Two things therefore are necessary: First, the development of bonds of friendship based on mutual knowledge and appreciation; and second, the habitual use of methods of co-operation and the rule of reason, so that in moments of international crisis resort will be had to these as naturally as today nations seem to fly to arms."

International Viewpoint

The following activities were then referred to as conducive to the ever widening growth of the international viewpoint: international correspondence and exchange, international holiday camps, international conferences on various subjects, holidays spent in other countries with natives of those countries, exchange of young people between homes in different countries, exchange of students and teachers, arrangement of lecture tours for young speakers from other countries, efforts for the standardization of degrees and courses in the universities of different countries so that students may be able to pursue part of their course in one country and part in another, reception of youth groups of visitors from other countries, efforts to obtain greater facilities for young people to work in countries other than their own, international exchange of newspapers and magazines among youth groups, the study, use and propagation of the international auxiliary language—Esperanto, and finally, the study of foreign languages and of the history, literature and culture of other peoples.

Channel for Contact

It was then recommended by the British delegation attending the congress that in each country those youth organizations interested in work for peace should join together in a national federation of youth for peace which should be free from any special political or religious bias, and that each national federation should have a central bureau for contact between affiliated organizations, and as a channel for contact with the youth of other countries. It was further urged that the various national federations should be linked together in a World Federation of Youth for Peace which should be controlled by an assembly consisting of representatives from all the affiliated national federations, the assembly to elect from among its members a small committee to act as the executive.

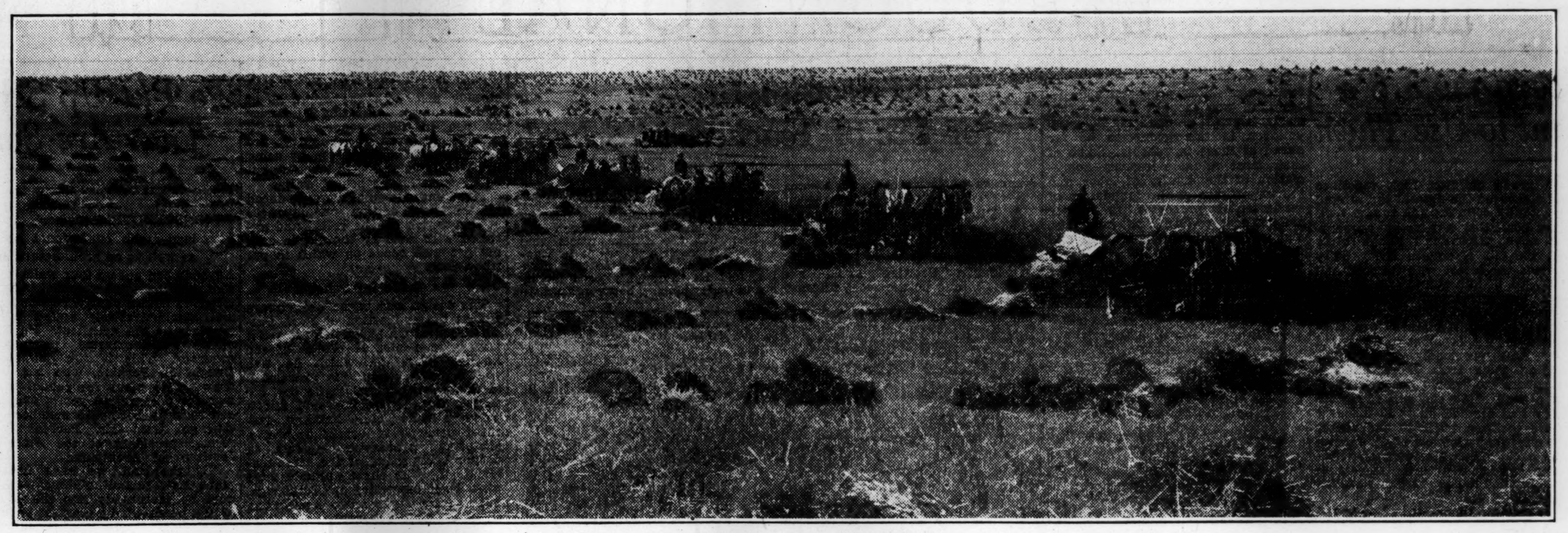
It was then recommended that the World Federation should have a central bureau, situated, perhaps, in Geneva, and finally supported by the national federations. The central bureau, it was thought, should act as a pivotal center for international work, including the arrangement of international youth peace conferences, special youth missions to countries where youth peace work is not yet developed.

In concluding, the British youth stated their conviction that "The task of achieving international peace is the most urgent problem facing mankind today and we must not underestimate its complexity for the youth of this post-war generation. Enthusiasm, and knowledge, personal effort and effective organization are all required. Given these there is no reason why the youth of this generation should not contribute very largely to the realization of the dream of the ages—peace on earth."

$100,000 GIVEN PRINTERS' HOME

PRESSMEN'S HOME, Tenn. (AP)—A donation of a $100,000 endowment to the Widows and Orphans Home of the International Printing Pressmen's Union by Theodore P. Ellis, former publisher of the Worcester (Mass.) Telegram, was announced at the convention of the union here.

Fields Where the Sheaves Lose Themselves Beyond the Horizon



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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Quebec

THERE is every indication that western Canada may produce the greatest wheat crop in her history. This will probably create a new world record for average yield over the total of 23,405,900 acres estimated as sown to this crop and bring the total yield of the Prairie Provinces appreciably nearer the 500,000,000 bushel mark. Apart from this the western Canadian harvest of 1928 is significant as exhibiting certain trends which may have an influential bearing on the future of wheat growing in that territory. It is extravagant to say that 1928 is setting the stage for an almost complete revolution in western Canadian harvesting which will inevitably have its effect upon transportation and marketing.

While the Western Canadian farmer's round is considered one of unremitting toil, the actual grain growing season is a short one, but punctuated at either end by tremendous activity. Wheat must be sown at the earliest possible date after the frost danger has passed in order that it may achieve its growth and ripen before the same danger recurs in the fall. The ripened crop must be taken off and threshed before the advent of winter's snows which may bury it and tie up the year's income, subject the grain to deterioration, as well as confuse seasonal activities by necessitating threshing in the spring. In marvelous manner, by some Herculean effort, farmers manage generally to get in the acreage they have planned, especially since tractors have become so general in the area the individual farmer accomplishes the work of several teams and hired men. Not infrequently, however, many are compelled to leave some acreage idle or run serious risk from frost.

From seeding to harvesting is a brief hundred days or so. In its earlier stages the farmer can note the short, sturdy growth complacently enough, but as the stalks grow taller and the heads hang with their weight he grows steadily more serious. Finally as the broad waving fields take on the rich golden tint, his immediate responsibility, the colossal proportions of the task confronting him, causes him to break his leash. It is then that the concerted cry comes eastward from the western plains, "Send us men!"

The Harvest Expansion

The harvest excursion has from the earliest days of western Canada's grain growing been a feature of Dominion life in the fall of the year. In startlingly brief time in response to the insistent call from the West an army is mobilized, of young eastern agriculturists who, their own work done, seek to round out the year's income; the temporarily unemployed seeking a winter's stake; and the merely adventurous who seize the opportunity to economically visit the great plains. For some years now an average of 50,000 men have rushed by special trains to the waiting grain fields. This temporary transfer of labor has come to be regarded as inevitable. Yet a gradual but very definite movement has started toward independence of this seasonal help.

In other parts of the continent, the western Canadian harvest is a somewhat vague and indefinite affair. People read that the prairies have been blessed with a boundiful yield and react cordially because they realize in a hazy way that general prosperity is somehow bound up with good western crops. Late visitors from the mountain resorts comfortably survey from the observation cars the waving fields, revel in the picture, envying the farmer his romantic calling. Perhaps they read later that a good deal of the crop was snowed under and will not be available for threshing until spring, and this occasions nothing more possibly than a passing thought that farmers have been very careless.

The western Canadian farmer, or his wife for that matter, have little time to dwell on the picturesque in harvest time, or opportunity to revel in its romantic aspects. It is for the farmer a period of ceaseless effort. While he has been able to seed that crop himself or with the aid of a single hired man, such labor is absolutely unequal to the task of garnering it, still less of threshing it. He must secure additional labor and pay it wages the urgency of the work demands. He must then take his chances of a threshing machine getting round to him before the snow comes. Until all these things are done, the money in the crop is tied up as tight as ore in a mine. His wife faces the prospect of having to house and feed for an indefinite period additional harvest hands, and then for a period of anything from a few days to a couple of weeks to attend to the wants of a threshing crew which may consist of any number up to 30 men.

In many European countries the binder or mechanical harvester would be considered as far advanced, but western Canada could never have made any progress without it, and no farm in the territory is to be found without at least one of them. A labor-saving device introduced into this common system of harvesting was the stook loader, which eliminated the necessity of pitching the stooked sheaves by hand into wagons for transport to stacks or the threshing machine. Then the ultimate seemed to have been achieved when the mechanical stooker was invented, which, attached to an ordinary binder, eliminated the manual work of picking up the sheaves and standing them in stooks. Neither of these, however, came into general use, possibly on account of the relatively small saving in labor in relation to cost. Then suddenly several harvesting operations were completely eliminated and the whole season's work revolutionized when, after a season or two of experimentation, the combine reaper-thresher came to be generally adopted over the area, permitting a vision of an almost complete liberation from the hired man thralldom at harvest time.

Complete Change

The combine seems due to completely change the familiar pictures of harvest time in the Canadian West. In 1926 there were 148 of these machines in the western provinces, and in 1927 there were 774. These years definitely took the machine out of the experimental stage for the territory. This spring and summer orders were extremely heavy and in the present harvest the utilization is general, signaling the real opening of the combine era in western Canada. One authoritative estimate states that at least 500 of these are being used in the grain fields of Alberta, south of Calgary, whereas there were but 35 in that section in 1926, and 150 last year. It is unquestionably the most revolutionary factor ever introduced into western Canadian farming. Briefly, the use of the combine eliminates the operations of binding, tying, and stooking, and threshes the grain as it moves along. More particularly the combination of the reaper and thresher does away with the elevator, the knotter, and the sheaf carrier on the binder and the feeder and blower equipment on the thresher.

By means of the combine from 25 to 45 acres of grain per day can be harvested and threshed with a machine cutting a 15 or 16-foot swath. As an instance of its economy of operation, the case may be cited of the Noble Foundation Farms in southern Alberta, said to be the largest grain farm in the world, where there are many thousands of acres in crop. In 1927 six combines cut and threshed the crop in one operation, the grain being taken directly from the field to the railway cars. All the labor required to operate the reaper-threshers were 12 men, two to each machine. It was estimated that the machines performed the work of 12 binders, 15 stookers, and at least 60 threshermen. The 1927 harvest was the cheapest this mammoth farm had ever known.

The combine can be used in western Canada regardless of local maturing or unsettled weather conditions through the attachment of the windrow header and pick-up equipment which has similarly passed the experimental stage in the territory and proved a success Harvesting by this system consists of two distinct operations. The crop is first cut and left in the field to dry and ripen, supported by the stubble in a loose mass with the heads on top where they dry and ripen quickly When ready to thresh, the combines, equipped with the windrow pick-up, threshes and cleans the grain ready for market. A considerable quantity of grain which at the 1927 harvest was covered up by the early arrival of snow and lay flat on the ground or in swath all winter was in the spring successfully threshed by this means with little damage or loss.

An outcome of the extensive building of good roads and the greater utilization of motor vehicles is the more general use of motortrucks at harvest time for the transport of grain. Last fall the demand for these could not be met in many parts of the West and this year there will be a great many more hurrying grain from the farm to the railroad. The use of the combine has reduced grain storage requirements on the farm and the grain is frequently taken directly from the field to the elevator or railroad car, eliminating many handlings. Today the long lines of horse-drawn wagons laboriously toiling over rough trails have given place to fleets of powerful motor trucks effortlessly transporting much greater loads over good roads

WESTERN RADIO PLAN BASED ON PUBLIC SERVICE

New California Federation Seeks Expansion for Educational Goal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PASADENA, Calif.—Filing of articles of incorporation papers for the Pacific Broadcasting Federation brings nearer realization a hope of many Californians. The new organization, which has headquarters here, seeks to utilize the radio to foster education and art, to stimulate good-will and to co-operate more closely with religious and educational institutions in enriching the common life of the people.

The federation has pending with the Federal Radio Commission an application for raising the power of its station to 50,000 watts. It proposes to erect its high power transmitter, probably in Orange County, Calif., to be connected by private cable with a studio and executive office in Los Angeles and with other studios by use of land wires. Studios are to be placed in centers of culture and population in California, Arizona and Nevada.

Programs ministering to the happiness, education advancement and cultural interests of the people may thus be radiocast by remote control from all the main centers of the Pacific southwest, the federation avers. It is the intention to have the station assigned to a cleared radio channel with unlimited hours of operation and with virtually unlimited power.

Gross W. Alexander, who is in charge of federation headquartrs, points out that the federation is a non-profit, non-sectarian, non-partisan institution of public service and educational aim. Two main purposes inspired the formation of the organization. One was the realization of radio's unparalleled opportunities and the other a protest against its abuse.

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EDUCATIONAL

Where Children Learn the 3 R's Because They Want to Use Them

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Los Angeles, Calif.

JUST a year ago the pride of Los Angeles was its fine educational plants; today an object of even greater enthusiasm is its new progressive school, where the building has almost nothing to do with the instruction.

Southern California sunshine has outdone itself for the pupils here. Their classroom is an old estate in north Hollywood; its two acres bounded by hills and streams and covered with giant oaks, sycamores, gardens, playgrounds, and a lake. The unlimited possibilities of such a setting make this institution distinctve among these that have been organzed along similar lines in different parts of the country. In the Hollywood hills "books in running brooks" and "sermons in stones" are always open to be studied; there is fortunately no need for the indoor setting of green sawdust and artificial potted plants used to imitate the out-of-doors in New York and Pittsburgh.

Needless to say, full use is made of this natural schoolroom. The first term of instruction, directed by Dr. Meredith Smith of Columbia University, was recently concluded. It was based on teaching projects—forestry, agricultural, industrial, and so on—intended to make most advantageous use of child interests. To the children themselves it was just an unusually expedient opportunity for play.

They ranged in age from 18 months to 12 years. Probably none of them had ever heard of the "bogies" commonly attributed to the learning of the "three R's"; few of them had experienced tedious hours over copybooks. The studies of the third, fourth and fifth grades were forestry, farming, dairying, social science, flood and fire control, aviation, nature, manufacturing and trade. Those of the nursery school, kindergarten and lower grades were proportionately simpler.

The Three R's Incidentally

Arithmetic, spelling, reading, writing, and geography are incidentals in such a curriculum; but they are mastered of course, or the pupils could not carry on "agriculture," "forestry," and "dairying" successfully. They would not know what crops to plant profitably, or where to send them; or how to buy and sell, and figure cost, profit, and loss.

To carry out the study of forestry a spot on the hillside was chosen as a potential area. Third, fourth and fifth grade children took tapelines and measured the area of the ground by actually counting the square feet. They consulted a near-by nurseryman about prices for saplings to set out, one to a square foot. They planned the forest with its road and river, all in miniature; and learned from the nurseryman about plant needs and animal and insect enemies of the forest. Miniature logs they floated down a brooklet to a sawmill they had previously constructed, sending them from there on tiny "steamers" to "world ports" bordering a pond below the mill. They already had studied maps to discover where the best markets and routes lay, and what products might be carried back. Thus elements of arithmetic, geography and mechanics were learned in one enjoyable experiment.

Practice in Public Speaking

Glimpses of social science in the construction of a lumber camp with a church, school, store, theater and fire station were included also, as were the subjects of flood and fire control and the value of forests to the world. Problems of lumbermen and foresters as well as farmers were compared with those of city dwellers in discussion classes—groups in which each child voluntarily gives his ideas on some point of interest in the work at hand, thus getting his first training in public speaking.

Farming projects necessitated first-hand study of dairying, truck farming, wheat growing and milling, and chicken raising. The pupils learned to make soap, candles, butter, and bread, too, as their great-grandparents had done. Each built a farm on the plan of the model ones he had visited, and these finally developed into a rural community. Airplane connection with a city was then instituted, the ships being paper ones of home manufacture.

Work in English grammar and arithmetic meanwhile progressed unobtrusively. An account of the daily affairs of the community was kept, and such momentuous events as the hatching of the first chicks were easily and naturally recorded.

French at Meal Time

The study of French was carried on at meal time. New words and rules instead of becoming bugbears were associated with a pleasant occasion and easily remembered.

Buying and selling brought up the question of money and banking. Milk tags as the medium of exchange made money values interesting and plain. Number work was learned quickly and thoroughly once the children had experienced the inconvenience of having to stop and count change laboriously whenever they wished to transact business.

Dr. Smith points out that children are able to learn things and understand certain problems at a much earlier age under progressive methods than was thought possible formerly. Careful graded tests show the children in this group to be far ahead of those in schools. Some of their most valuable lessons—appreciation of the dignity of labor and the importance of the foundation of fundamental processes to supply daily needs; co-operation, ingenuity, and an insight to the problems and conditions of rural life—probably could not be so well learned in any other kind of institution.

Frieze of Scottish History for Use of Teachers in Schools

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Edinburgh

A PROCESSION of Scottish history from the time of Macbeth to the time of Charles Stuart, executed by W. G. Burn Murdoch, a well-known Scottish artist and author, is one of the most interesting of the decorative and educative works of art to be found in Scotland.

Although the design was originally begun and made to scale to be worked out as a frieze in low relief in bronze mosaic, or some such monumental style, the artist's chief object was to provide teachers of Scottish history with an aid to teaching. He has accordingly himself lithographed the "Procession" in a frieze 46 feet in length and 20 inches in depth. He has made this edition of his frieze in the hope that it may be widely used as a mural decoration for private houses or schools. With the design he also publishes a most attractive "Description"—a pamphlet with illustrations greatly reduced giving vivid word pictures of the times covered by the "Procession." In his foreword "To All Teachers of Scottish History" he says:

This historical procession is designed to show at a glance the order of the principal events of Scottish history, and the progressive changes in arms and costumes.

The figures, arms, accoutrements and horse caparisons are taken from contemporary illustrations, from missals, great seals, coins, and, where possible from portraits.

The design is intended in the first place to help to teach Scottish children, but the author trusts that English people will use it in England; for it is desirable that there should be thoroughly good feeling and understanding between Englishmen and Scotsmen, and to insure this, each party to the Treaty of Union must know something of the other's history, especially the history of both countries which necessitated the Union of 1707. Scottish boys are therefore taught English history as well as their own, but Englishmen, unfortunately of all ranks, are very often quite ignorant of Scottish history.

Authentic in Detail

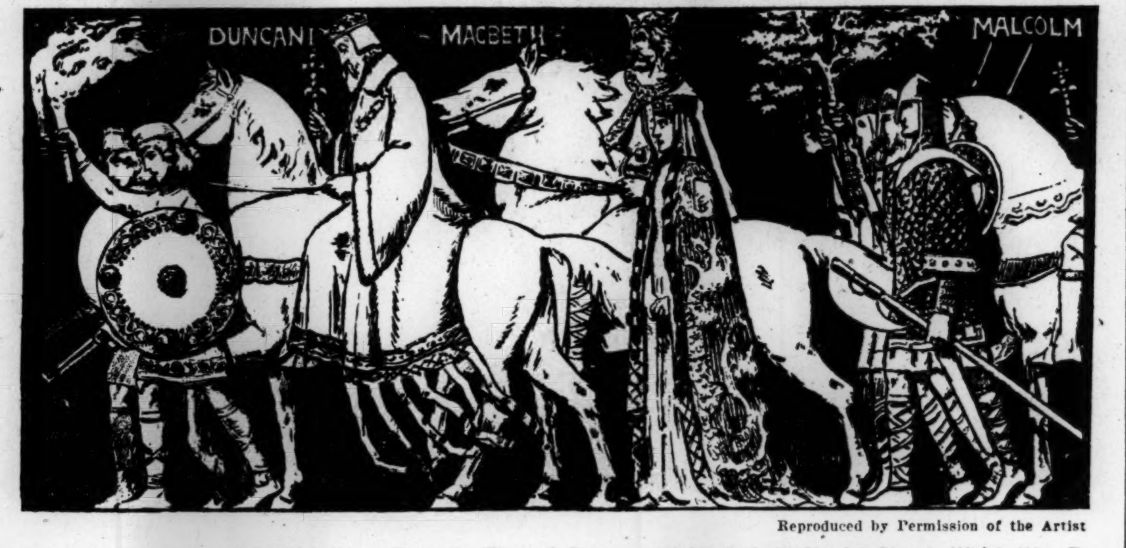
This work is the result of consultation with almost every eminent professor of Scottish history. It has already met with the approval of the Edinburgh Education Authority for use in their schools. Private schools all over the country are showing their appreciation by using it, not only as an aid to teaching but as a decoration on school walls.

Five hundred copies were produced in the first edition on Japanese vellum which can be rolled and unrolled with ease by those who cannot get wall space on which to put tthe frieze.

Available for Schools

The design was begun some years ago at the suggestion of Prof. Patrick Geddes. On his advice the artist laid aside a similar design of the English kings on which he was working and began this procession of Scottish kings. Both he and his adviser hoped that it would find a place in some public building, executed perhaps in bright bronze, a glittering procession against a darker background of the same material. Two or three suitable sites have been suggested in Edinburgh, but so far no patrons to commission the work have appeared.

Meanwhile this labor, combined of love of country, art, and education, is not being wasted. Inquiries from Canada and other countries come to the artist's studio in Arthur Lodge, Edinburgh, for this design can be fixed on a wall very easily. An Edinburgh Scout master and four Scouts pasted it up in their room in an hour but, as the artist said, a house painter might have taken longer and done it better! The simplest way is to divide it according to wall space and paste it onto an oil-painted surface. When dry it should be varnished with colorless varnish so that it can be washed.



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Part of the Procession of Scottish Kings From the Time of Duncan and Macbeth to Charles Stuart, Which Was Designed for a Frieze in Low Relief by W. G. Burn Murdoch.

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Part of the Same Frieze, Copies of Which Are Lithographed on Japanese Vellum for Possible Use by Teachers of History.

Danish Children Go to Bird Sanctuary

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Copenhagen

DEEP in the heart of the country of Zealand (Denmark), well hidden among the trees, lies Strödam, which for more than 50 years has been kept as a bird sanctuary. The estate consists of about 125 acres, and was primarily intended for the preservation of animal and bird life, but is now used for the conservation of plant life and natural scenery as well. Mr. Jarl, the owner of the property, has kindled interest among the school children with his radio lectures, and very occasional visits to this beautiful park under his guidance, with the object of impressing upon them the importance of not destroying animal life, or ruthlessly despoiling the countryside of its beauty.

At Strödam the generosity of nature is evident everywhere, in the green of its loveliness, in the alluring element of its quiet acres and shady trees, in the herd of deer and sheep in the woods and meadows. It is a place where insect life may be watched, and where the "leaves can sing and be heard," so apart is it from the outer world. The importance of guardianship lies in the fact that many of the species are rare in Denmark or have been imported and are being acclimatized here.

Fresh Flowers for Botany in 2000 Classrooms

The School-Botanical Gardens in Copenhagen have been in existence for 25 years. From a modest beginning the movement has gradually expanded, and today there are in the outskirts of Copenhagen no less than seven school botanical gardens, to give the literal translation of the Danish word. The gardens contain nearly all the flowers and herbs to be found in the fields and forests of Denmark, in surroundings faithfully reproduced from nature. The children visit these gardens under the guidance of their masters or unattended on their own account.

The most striking feature in connection with the botanical gardens is the continuous supply of fresh flowers and plants sent from them to the 2000 classrooms of the schools in Copenhagen for instruction in botany. They are delivered at the schools by automobile some little time before they are required. By means of this institution at a normal cost to the municipality the Copenhagen children gain an insight into the trees, flowers, cereals and useful herbs of their country.

To Put Up School Buildings That Are Sound Educationally

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Chicago, Ill.

CONSTRUCTING school buildings is an educational matter as well as an architectural one. Anybody can put up four walls and a roof, but to devise a school building which is educationally, economically and administratively sound is the problem of the architect. He must build with extreme pedagogical accuracy. This is the opinion of Dwight H. Perkins, who has been drawing up plans for school buildings for the past 20 years, and who has recently become a member of a Chicago firm. Mr. Perkins is a former president of the American Institute of Architects.

"By the time we have finished plans for a school building, we have gone so thoroughly into the details of the needs of the classes, have so clearly visualized all of the children busy each hour of the day in their different classrooms, that we have practically administered the school," Mr. Perkins said in an interview. Because of the fact that the pedagogical side of the problem is so important, Mr. Perkins has as his right-hand man, Homer Davis, not a draftsman nor an architect, but an expert on pedagogy, a one-time teacher, principal, superintendent, and research man. It is Mr. Davis who makes the survey, investigates the needs of the school and states the problem before the project is even ready for the pencil of the architect.

When a school board approaches Mr. Perkins about a new school building, the first step is taken by Mr. Davis. He makes the survey which involves considering the possible sites for the building. He interviews the parents, finds what are the rates of taxes, considers the possible shifting in population and finally makes a scientific recommendation to the school board of "what is, what ought to be, and what can be financially." Although technical, the recommendation must be made in practical provable terms which are explainable to the layman. The results of the survey are placed before the school board.

Then comes a statement of the problem which involves a study of the administration of the school. The financial situation forbids building a room which will not be kept occupied the entire day. The classes must be shifted about so that all rooms are in use at all times, and that no room is built which will lie idle. What subjects are being taught? How large does each room need to be for each class? Will one laboratory serve for both botany and zoology? How many children use the lunch room? What should be the size of the assembly and the gymnasium? Many questions like these must be answered before an accurate and pedagogical statement can be made upon which the architect will draw his plans.

"With a school man then, to prevent mistakes, the architect is ready to plan a building which will be sound educationally, economically and administratively," Mr. Perkins said. Furthermore, an opportunity to grow must be given. In building for 1200 pupils, about 1500 must be kept in mind, so that these additional ones can be accommodated before a rebuilding need take place. A plan for the whole elementary school system comprising three different sites for the town of Park Ridge, Ill., is now being made by Mr. Perkins. The ultimate amount of money to be spent is $500,000, but the first sections or units of the schools will involve about $70,000. The remainder will be spent as need requires.

In discussing the general trend in school buildings, Mr. Perkins attributed the present economic pressure to three main factors. In the first place, the constantly increasing population in urban centers leads to the necessity for building schools in more or less congested districts. The shifting of population cityward demands schools on city property. Another factor to consider is the lack of change in taxing laws. The decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar along with no change in the taxing laws has made the building of schools a highly specialized job. Finally, the problem of education has become more exacting, Mr. Perkins said. In former days only those with money or special ambitions for the ministry or other professions went to school. Now everybody goes. Therefore, buildings with proper equipment in convenient places must serve the army of young people seeking an education.

The elementary school at River Forest, Ill., as well as Fort Smith High School in Arkansas are now being added to Mr. Perkins' long list of schools built with pedagogical accuracy.

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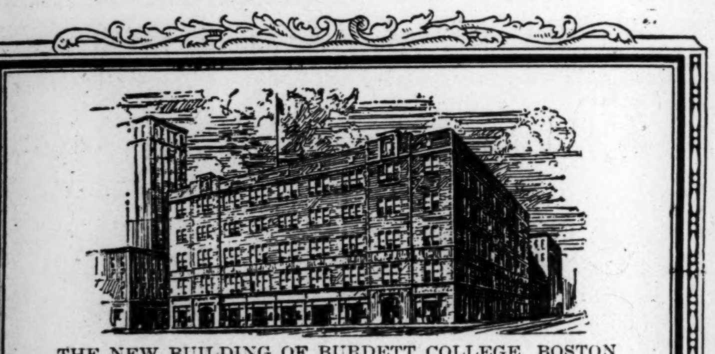

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EDUCATIONAL

Why So Many of Us Go to the Fair

Minneapolis, Minn.

"FAIRS and expositions are the timekeepers which mark the progress of states and nations. They record the states' advancement. They stimulate the energy, enterprise and intellect of the people, and quicken human genius. They go into the home. They broaden and brighten the daily life of the people. They open mighty storehouses of information to the student. A comparison of ideas and products is educational."

Thus stated President McKinley, in his last address delivered at Buffalo, a quarter of a century ago, when fairs did not occupy the conspicuous place that they hold at the present time. His definition or interpretation, however, holds good for the purpose and value of fairs as they are now conducted.

The fair season of 1927 surpassed all years of the past in regard to attendance records and quality of exhibits—the real barometer of success. Millions of people visited expositions, large and small, during the season. Perhaps the effect of fairs has never been so far-reaching. When the 1927 fairs closed, plans were immediately started with the idea of making the same events larger and better in 1928.

Fairs More and More Educational

Expositions of today are characterized by advertising projects, publicity schemes and certain amusement features, but they are coming to be looked upon more as educational institutions than places of amusement.

Since fairs started in this country, the number held each year has grown until approximately 4000 fairs and expositions are held annually with a total attendance of almost 100,000,000 people. There is something very attractive in order to draw such throngs. Is it merely because fairs offer some place to go? Hardly—the outstanding features of fairs and expositions are the educational displays and exhibits. People go to fairs to see the latest improvements and accomplishments in every line—to get new ideas and suggestions for the advancement of their work or profession.

The great aim of a fair should be that of helping farmers and persons in other lines of work to become more efficient in their projects. Of course there should be the social and amusement phases of the fair, but the educational idea is the one that should be held uppermost at all times.

In order to accomplish the primary purpose of fairs and expositions, regardless of their scope, a stop needs to be put to games of chance, gambling devices, swindlers, cheap shows, and carnivals operating at such places. These are not the features that people should send their children to see, but as long as such activities are permitted to operate, they will have their degrading effects upon humanity and will keep the public from studying and appreciating the exhibits which are instructive.

Many people say a fair cannot successfully operate without these things to draw the crowds. This has been proved to be the wrong conception. One of our states has a law which bars games of chance, doll-racks and other similar activities before any state funds are allowed for maintenance. Under this plan many county fairs of the highest type are conducted in that state, while the big State Fair is one of the most successful and progressive in the country.

Someone asks what forms of amusement can be offered to supplant the sideshows. That is easy. There are any number of other features that are good, such as popular bands, carnivals that have an approved rating, acrobatic stunts, good plays or pageants, horseshoe pitching contests, baseball and other games, ferris wheels and merry-go-rounds for the young folk.

A Place for Pageantry

Nothing seems more appropriate for a county fair than some form of pageant. Madison County, Mont., and Warren County, Ia., have tried pageants of progress with marked success, while Clay County, Mo., and Leavenworth, Kan., have tried other kinds of pageants with splendid results. This particular field is inexhaustible and offers many opportunities for the best sort of entertainment. Moreover, there is always more genuine interest and enthusiasm displayed when a project featuring home talent is offered to the public. The idea pertains more directly to county and local fairs than to larger expositions, although it has been applied successfully on a larger scale.

The Colorado State Fair of 1927, for instance, attracted great throngs, and the outstanding feature of the fair was the parade of floats called the Pageant of Progress. A similar parade had been made the year before, but even greater interest was manifest in the pageant the second year it was tried. Business institutions of Pueblo and nearby localities expended several thousands of dollars in preparing the 150 floats taking part in the parade. Prizes were awarded for the best floats and this created intense interest.

Aside from the elimination of the unclean aspects of fairs, there are several constructive policies that would greatly increase the educational advantages. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on boys' and and girls' exhibits. Classes and premiums for the youngsters should be made as extensive as possible. Many judging contests should be conducted.

Although Indiana, Colorado and other state fairs have been conducting boys' and girls' club camps and training schools, more attention might well be given in developing this feature. Not only do these schools create the personal interest of the younger folk in the worthwhile attractions of fairs, but also stimulate that of their parents and friends. The success of the future depends upon the younger generation—interest and educate them for the sake of tomorrow.

Striking Examples

More attention is constantly being given to educational exhibits prepared by agricultural colleges and universities. One of the most striking examples of this idea comes from the Indiana State Fair at Indianapolis. A building was erected on the Indiana State Fair grounds in 1924, at a cost of $50,000, for the single purpose of housing the educational exhibits prepared by the Agricultural Extension Department and the School of Agriculture, Purdue University. Since that time these educational exhibits have been the center of attraction at this fair. A count made at the entrances showed that a total of more than 7000 persons entered this building during one hour the first year it was opened.

The popularity of the educational exhibits at the Indiana fair has grown every year, and no doubt explains in part why this fair was one of the two state fairs that drew larger attendances in 1926 than in 1925, and why, in 1927, it eclipsed by far all former attendance records. The writer attended this fair in 1927 and was very much impressed by the genuine interest displayed by the thousands who were constantly crowding around these educational exhibits.

The East Tennessee Division Fair, held in Knoxville last September, attracted a record attendance of 200,000. The outstanding feature of this fair were the educational exhibits. The principal exhibits in the agricultural hall were radical departures from those of former years, in that each was arranged to portray some improved farm and home practice.

J. L. R.

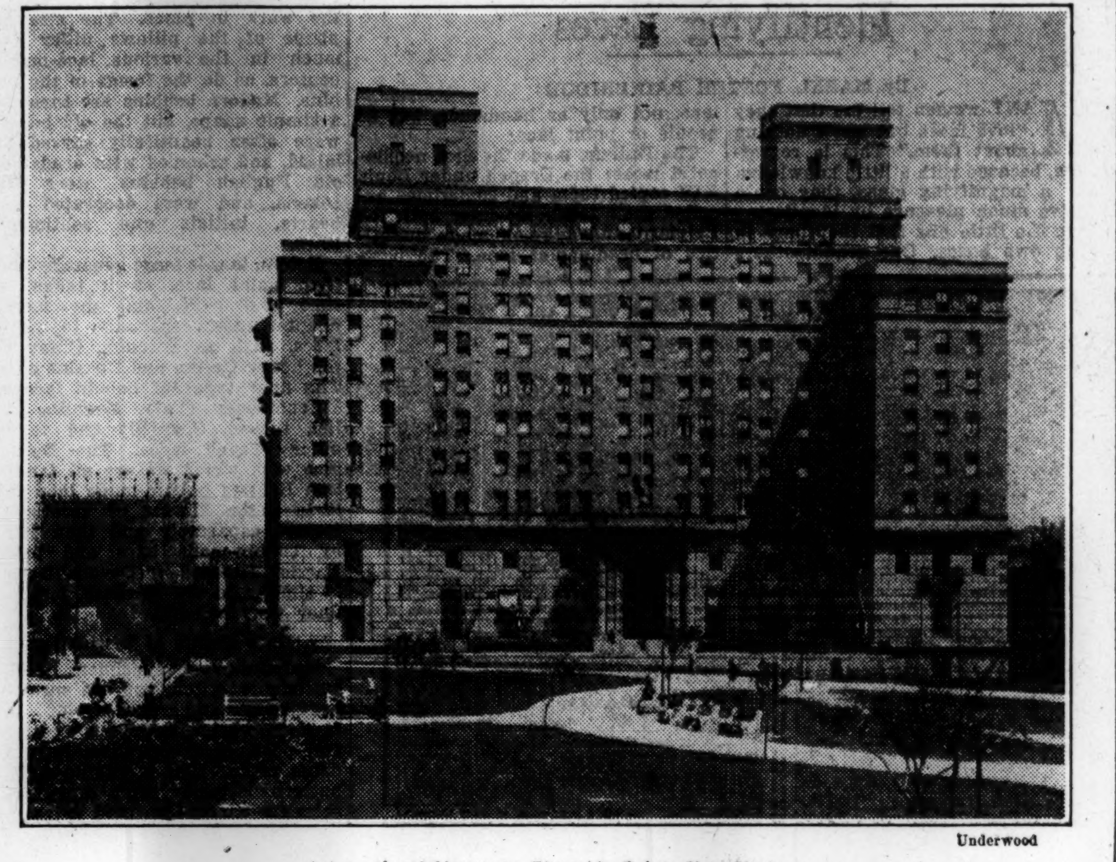
School Savings Bank

Cleveland's school children who are depositors in the school savings system have an average deposit of $4.60 each, it has been announced by officials in charge of the educational banking system.

The banking system has been in force in the elementary grades for five years. It was begun in the junior high schools last year, and in that time has shown a commendable increase.

"It is impossible to estimate the amount of good the savings system has done," H. M. Buckley, assistant superintendent of schools, says. "Children have learned the practical advantages of thrift in a way that could not be brought home in any other manner.

"Most of the boys and girls have started with an initial down payment of a quarter, and the interest taken in watching this small amount grow into dollars has been amazing."



Underwood

International House on Riverside Drive, New York.

The Much That Is Usually Ado at an International House

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE, the home for foreign students in New York, is nearly four years old. Now a second is being erected at Berkeley, Calif., while a site for a third is being sought in Chicago. A fourth, perhaps next year, will probably be located in Boston.

The Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club of New York, whose home is International House, has 1500 members, of whom a third live in the house. The International Students' Association of Chicago and vicinity has a membership of 600. The Intercollegiate Club of Boston serves a student community of 1000. Of the individual schools, the University of California claims the largest enrollment of foreign students, some 700 from 46 countries.

John D. Rockefeller Jr. is the financial backer of the proposed chain of International houses. He is said to be well pleased with the success achieved by the first one in New York. An ardent friend of the international peace idea, he believes that the ideal of human brotherhood can be materially advanced through the student movement.

From Sixty Countries

Students from more than 60 countries reside in International House, which is located on Riverside Drive near Grant's tomb. About a fourth of them are Americans from every state in the Union. Another quarter are Europeans. A third come from the Orient, while the others are from South America, Australia, the Near East and Africa. A third of the resident members are women.

The interest group meetings are one of the features of International House activities. Students studying are or science have little difficulty in meeting togehter and reaching common agreements because of established international standards. Students of religion also work harmoniously together in a fellowship of faiths. The political and social problems groups, however, often take up controversial subjects requiring tolerance, fair play and tactful handling

The international relations group sponsored a three-cornered debate on racial political equality in South Africa, a Hindu and a Negro upholding their racial viewpoints against a native Dutchman from South Africa. Another lively debate which gave American students sidelights on European nationalism was between five interested student nationals on the "Treatment of Hungarian Minorities in Neighboring States." Political conditions in Russia, Italy and China have been fearlessly and frankly discussed.

Indian and British students clashed in a debate on "Gandhi and British Rule in India" before the International Student Assembly, which has representatives of more countries than has the League of Nations. The question of whether western imperialism is a menace to world peace afforded opportunity for an East and West debate. The East was represented by students from China, India and the Philippines, while the cause of the west was defended by an Englishman, a Hollander and an American.

The round of social life in an International House is rich and varied. Teas are served by national groups on Tuesdays and Fridays. Wednesday evening there is usually a "movie" tour under the guidance of an enthusiastic homeland booster. Vespers are held every Thursday evening. Every other Friday night a formal club dance is held. Saturday morning may be the date set for a hike. Sunday afternoon visitors are entertained and in the evening the International House family gathers in the auditorium for Sunday supper.

National Nights

Six national nights are given during the school year, one of which is American Night. British Empire Night is always an elaborate affair with distinguished guests present. Hispanic-American shows are gay and colorful with dancing and soft music. Chinese students gave a five-act play in English depicting life in ancient China. Indian, Japanese, German, Filipino, Scandinavian, Dutch, Slavonic and Near East students have also presented excellent entertainments.

Through its extension bureau, International House spreads its educational influence over a wide radius. Its foreign student members have, within the past year, delivered addresses or helped entertain nearly 50,000 members of churches, clubs and student organizations in or near New York. Groups of these foreign students are often invited to some of the finest homes in the city.

To the foreign student in New York, International House is a hospitable American home where he can meet congenial young people who share his intellectual interests. He gradually changes many preconceived opinions of Americans and other national groups and returns home as an ambassador of good will.

The International House alumni, many of whom will become national leaders, constitute a nucleus in the widening body of educated world opinion working toward the central task of civilization, the bringing about of universal peace and prosperity to all humanity.

Why Foreign Students Become Christians

OF THE thousands of foreign students who are enrolled in American colleges, very few are not Christians. The majority have felt the touch of Christianity in their homelands, and, inspired by its teachings, have dared go forth into western lands in quest of higher learning.

Contact with thousands on many campuses has given me an opportunity to get behind their lives, and understand their motives and reactions toward the Christian religion.

One of the most interesting cases is that of a Japanese girl. She tells her story in her own words:

"Before I became a Christian, I had been constantly looking for a person whose career might be my ideal. Once I wanted to be like my mother, ever so unselfish and so loving, but to think of being a simple housewife who must acknowledge her husband's will as the law became unbearable to me.

"My father disciplined me to be loyal to the Mikado, but never did I consider his life as ideal. To lead a life of contemplation detached from worldly things like a Buddhist nun was not attractive at times when I was mystically inclined. If I were to live in a mountain convent all the rest of my life I should be terrribly lonesome and tired! I admired and still admire Confucius, but the content of his teaching was nothing but ethical codes."

What Christianity Means to Women

When one realizes that the women of the Orient are fast unshackling themselves from the antiquity that binds them, he can readily understand why the Christian respect for women has appealed so strongly to the fair sex of the East. Continuing this Japanese girl makes this point clear:

"I came to like Jesus better than any other person in world history. I like him first because, unlike all other founders of religions, he never slighted women; he never said a word to women that they could not do this and that because they were women.

"I had been resenting in my heart the Japanese teaching that woman should hold on to the three stages of obedience: that is, obedience to her parents in her girlhood, obedience to her husband in her womanhood, and obedience to her son in her declining age. It was, therefore, a great and stimulating joy to find Jesus as friend of women as well as of men. This alone was enough to lead me to follow him."

In my sophomore year in college I met a brilliant Hindu. He told me that his mother was a poet, and I had no reason to doubt him, for he would sit for hours in his room and recite me Indian poems which his mother composed. The singing quality of the lyrics was evident, and when one bordered on religion touched me deeply, I asked him whether he was a Christian. He was. I asked him to tell me more about his experience.

"To me, a native of India," he said, "Christianity with its many creeds is like Hinduism. But it is the religion of Jesus as that great Galilean Prophet and master thinker preached and practiced it in his lifetime, that I believe in.

"To me God is like a loving father, and not a fearful judge. This brings me into direct relationship, and I can come to Him at any time and anywhere without formal introduction. As a Christian I am more free in thought and feeling than my Hindu friends. My religion does not want me to observe rites, festivities, and ceremonies, but requires of me straight moral life."

An experience that is common among foreign students is contact with a missionary overseas through whom they grew to love and admire the teachings of Christ. Here is a confession of a Chinese girl, who was born in the Malay Peninsula:

Though a Confucian

"Though reared in a Confucian home, I had the rare privilege, denied to many a Chinese girl at that time, of receiving my English education at a Christian girls' school in the Malay Peninsula. As I look back into those years, I can't help feeling that it was providential that I joined a crowd eagerly listening to some missionaries singing hymns of praise.

"This led to a keen desire to attend English school, in order that I might obtain a knowledge of English. In addition to the daily routine of school work, the Bible was carefully taught. Naturally, the daily contact with the teachers, coupled with the Bible study, slowly but surely influenced my mind. On some Sunday mornings we attended the Chinese Christian service; in the evenings, the young people's meetings.

"It is not to be wondered that I considered myself a Christian then. Not long after my graduation from high school, I asked my father's consent that I become a Christian. That consent, I rejoice to say, was granted without a moment's hesitation; and, accordingly, I was baptized in the church the following Sunday.

"Upon coming to America, I was fortunately associated with Christians of the type to be admired. The boarding school which I attended, and later my college, had many teachers of highest integrity, and I became convinced that a religion which could actuate people with such motives was a most worthy one to become a world religion."

A Hindu student tells briefly why he chose Christianity:

"First, abundant life. This means a great deal to me. What kind of life—mental, moral physical, or spiritual? Not any of of these, but all put together. Second, salvation through Him. To be sure, Mahommed was a great man, but Jesus was infinitely greater. Mahommed's religion is for the most part in a book; Christ's religion is in the heart and life of the individual."

It would seem from the foregoing that the path of all foreign students who have become Christians is easy. Not always. Sometimes Christianty is placed in the crucible, and depending on the outcome, its survival is decided. One such experience is that of a Japanese student.

He Worked Out His Problem

This student was born in Japan and brought up in a Buddhist home. At 13 he came to America. After studying two or three years in a mission school, and having accepted Christianity, he relates his subsequent experience as follows:

"Three problems faced me: working my way, mastering English, and keeping up with church activities. I fell sick through overwork. Doctors advised me to give up two of my three interests. But which two? I couldn't think clearly. The problem racked my brain.

"One evening under the beautiful autumn stars in California, I strayed out of my room and sought the seashore. Seated under a eucalyptus tree and looking at the silent water, I prayed for light. But there was no light. I continued to pray and think. And the struggle suddenly took a new turn and I began to hear a voice whispering. Never was voice more impressive.

"'No man, having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God.' Yes, I was looking back, my hand still on the plough. I must look forward. Mine must be visions, not dreams. My Christianity must be a forward-looking one.

"'Knowledge puffeth up, but love edifieth.' Yes, I must go forth with education and achieve great things. But I must not forget that character based on strong religious foundation must be first; education second.

"'I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me.' Yes, Paul did everything with that faith, why could I not do the same things with the same faith?

"These old words brought new visions into my mind. They brought new strength. Ever since that evening, they have been an inseparable part of my life. I went through with my education until I had finished my work for the degree, and it was a joy to struggle. I was continuously identified with Christian activities, and it was a comfort to serve.

"To me, Christianity is not a set of theological doctrines; it is a religion of living power and of living personal service."

A. A. Y.

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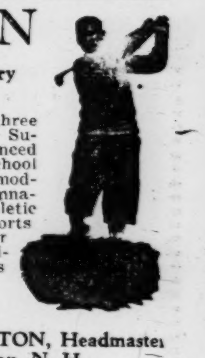

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Household Arts and Decoration

The Care of Upholstered Furniture

IF UPHOLSTERED furniture is to be kept looking like new, it must be thoroughly brushed, or gone over with the vacuum cleaner, at least twice a month. If one has no electric cleaner, considerable dust may be removed without taking the furniture out of the room by beating it with a rattan furniture beater after covering the furniture with a damp, lintless cloth wrung out of warm water. The cloth must not be wet, but it must be damp enough to catch the dust so it will not fly all over the room. Spread it over all the surface it will cover, beat lightly, and turn the cloth and beat on the other side. Several cloths may be required before no more dust adheres to the damp surface.

This, by the way, is no task to delegate to average housemaids or to the children. The latter little realizes, as a rule, how much strain they put on the worn threads of a fabric when they beat in their determination to get the work out of the way, or in their enthusiasm in working off extra energy. They can do more harm in a few minutes than a busy mother can repair in hours.

Burrowing Deep

After beating, brush the upholstery well, paying special attention to seams, pockets and folds, especially in dark corners and against the wall. Remove the loose cushions and brush them thoroughly, as well as the surface on which they rest. The hand should be run down into the recess at the back of the seat and along the sides. The scissors, pencils, knives and beads that will be found there would not injure anything, but in spite of instructions to the children, bits of food may also be unearthed that would get soft, cause odors and attract insects. If a vacuum cleaner is available, poke the nose of the vacuum hose down into this recess as far as it will go, then, with the brush provided for the purpose, slowly go over every inch of the upholstering.

It must be remembered that a slip cover over a piece of furniture does not keep from it all the dust and dirt. It is amazing how much sand sifts through. So the bi-monthly brushing and cleaning rule should be followed the year around, especially where there are little people busily running indoors and out in their play.

Patches and Darns

If holes are not too conspicuously located it is sometimes possible so to patch them as to make them almost unnoticeable. A pillow made of the same upholstering material is always a good investment when one buys such furniture, because it may be made to yield threads and patches one could not get otherwise. On removing the button from the center of a round pillow and cutting the gathering thread, one discovers that if the inside seams were sewed with a little more of a slant the appearance of the cushion would not be altered and plenty of material would be made available for filling-in holes.

Such thread as may be needed for repairs may be obtained by carefully pulling threads, one at a time, from the inside seams of the cushion where the loss will not be noticed. Very small holes may be closed by skillfully weaving this thread back and forth. For larger holes, cut a piece of the material of the exact size to fit into the opening and the figure of the fabric. Blind-stitch this to a piece of stout cloth about half an inch larger all around, then poke the cloth into the hole and spread it out flat, so the edges extend back all around the hole and the bit of upholstering fills the opening. By holding the cloth with pins close to the upholstering above, the raw edges of the fabric may be caught together so skillfully as almost to defy detection.

Home Cleaning

Where there are no children, it is sometimes years before upholstered furniture needs cleaning. Expert cleaners do such work quite reasonably, but the busy mother can do it herself with very satisfactory results. The national association of upholstered furniture manufacturers advise shaving one-half of a cake of neutral soap into a quart of boiling water and leaving it to dissolve completely. By mixing a small amount of this solution with a little cold water and beating it vigorously, one gets a very thick "dry" suds. With a stiff hand-brush scrub some of this suds on a section of the upholstering not over eight inches square. Work with a circular motion and use plenty of suds to prevent uneven cleaning. When the spot is clean, scrape off what lather can conveniently be removed with a dull-bladed knife or a ruler, and use the vacuum cleaner to remove the rest.

The spot should be rinsed with a weak solution of salt water applied with a soft sponge wrung until it is merely damp. Fabric with a long pile like velour or mohair should be wiped with the nap of the goods so the moisture will go back into the material as little as possible. Wipe as many times as necessary to remove all soap and use the vacuum cleaner to take up excess moisture. Repeat the process until the piece is all cleaned, then allow it to dry thoroughly before being used.

Identifying Laces

By MABEL FOSTER BAINBRIDGE

MANY women tell me that they "love laces but know nothing about them." This is regrettable, because with a little knowledge and a magnifying glass, they could derive much pleasure by identifying even the little bits that they have in their own boxes. Our grandmothers used real laces to trim their kerchiefs and babies' dresses, and I have never been through a box of odds and ends of lace without rescuing several good old specimens.

If a piece of lace was made prior to 1800 it is hand work, because the first machine for making lace was invented after that date. About 1825 a fine net was made by machine in Ipswich, Mass. This net was given out to the girls and women of the neighborhood to be darned, and the pieces still owned by old families testify to the quantities made and used. They chose charming patterns, and darned lace edges, dresses, veils and various other things. This Ipswich darned lace is similar to the Irish Simerick, the French Brittany, and the Sicilian darned net. In these laces, the net or background is machine-made, but the pattern is hand work. Finally machines were perfected, and the entire strip, both pattern and ground, was made by machine. Every known type of lace is copied, and as the manufacturers have selected fine old patterns for their Valenciennes ("Val"), and Mechlin edges, the pattern is seldom a help in determining whether the piece is real (handmade) or an imitation(machine made).

Needle or Point Lace

The handmade laces are divided into two general classifications: needle or point lace, and bobbin or pillow lace. The crochet, knitted, and macramé are unimportant types and are easily identified. Filet, which is darned netting, comes under the general head of needle lace.

Needle or point lace, as the name implies, is made with the point of a needle. The design is drawn on parchment, originally real sheepskin parchment was always used, but now a glazed cardboard is substituted. An outline thread is couched onto this pattern by taking stitches through the cardboard with a fine needle and thread. These fine stitches serve to hold the lace onto the pattern and are cut away to detach the finished lace. After the pattern is outlined, the worker has a skeleton on which to work and build her lace. She proceeds to fill in the solid portion of her design, to make the net or openwork background, or join the different parts of the pattern with connecting bars, called brides. Then the finished lace is carefully cut from the pattern.

In cutwork and reticella, which are older forms of point lace, buttonhole, weaving, and rolled stitch are employed, but in true point lace, just one stitch is used, looped or buttonhole stitch. The fact to remember is that no matter how intricate and elaborate a piece of needlepoint lace may be, the effect has been accomplished by the use of a simple buttonhole stitch. There are countless variations, but, solid or open, the work is a series of buttonhole stitches, so that armed with a magnifying glass, even the least experienced should be able to recognize these looped stitches, and thus identify a piece of lace, not only as handmade, but as needle or point lace.

The Italians made the first needlepoint laces; the French under Louis XIV copied them and sometimes excelled their teachers; later both the Belgians and Spanish made quantities of needlepoint lace. The best-known Italian points are Rose, Raised Venetian, and Burano. The best-known French points are Point de France and Alençon. The Flemish or Belgian point, that we all know, is Point de Gaze.

Bobbin or Pillow Laces

The second important division is the bobbin or pillow laces The pattern, like that of point lace, was originally of sheepskin parchment; now an especially tough cardboard or blue-print paper is used. Little holes in the pattern indicate the design. Thread is wound on slender sticks of wood called bobbins; the pattern is pinned onto the pillow; the bobbins with the thread are attached and the work begins. The threads are woven and twisted, and pins are set in the holes to keep the work in place. The size and shape of the pillows differ very much in the various lace-making centers, as do the forms of the bobbins. Modern bobbins are turned in a simple shape, but the old bobbins were often beautifully carved and inlaid, and trimmed with beads. The old English bobbins were love tokens, and were decorated with hearts, initials and sentimental lines.

Bobbin lace is more generally made than point lace, as it takes less time and skill, and the method adapts itself especially to simple laces, such as Torchon, Cluny and the heavy Italian and Russian edges. The finer types of bobbin lace are Valenciennes (Val), Mechlin, English thread, Chantilly and various other French laces. The Duchess lace with which we are all familiar is a Belgian bobbin-made lace. The little units, flowers or scrolls are formed separately and then joined by bobbin-made bars and brides. English Honiton or Devonshire lace is similar to the Duchess, but is of finer workmanship.

Easy Points of Distinction

Examine your specimen; if it is buttonhole stitch, you are sure it is handmade and needlepoint lace. If it is woven, and feels "cottony" and poor, or is starched, it is machine made. If it is supple and the pattern is clear, and the threads seem to carry from the selvage to the top, it is made by hand on a pillow with bobbins. It is by the mesh or ground that one is best able to distinguish between the different kinds of either point or bobbin laces. The Belgian Point de Gaze, for example, has a different mesh from the French Alençon, and the Valenciennes mesh is not like the Mechlin, although both are bobbin laces. These distinctions come later, but for the beginner, these points are important:

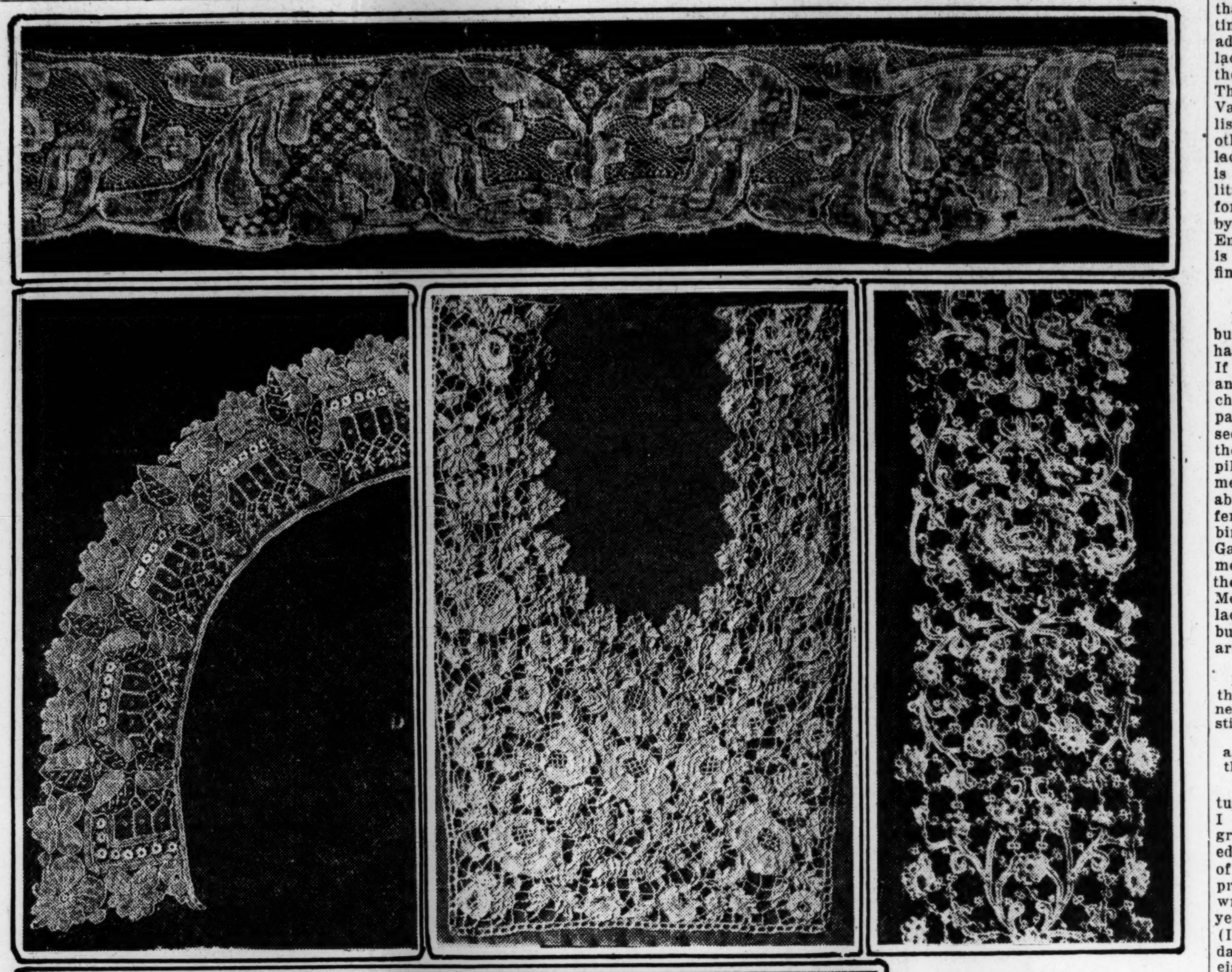
Lace older than 1800 is handmade.

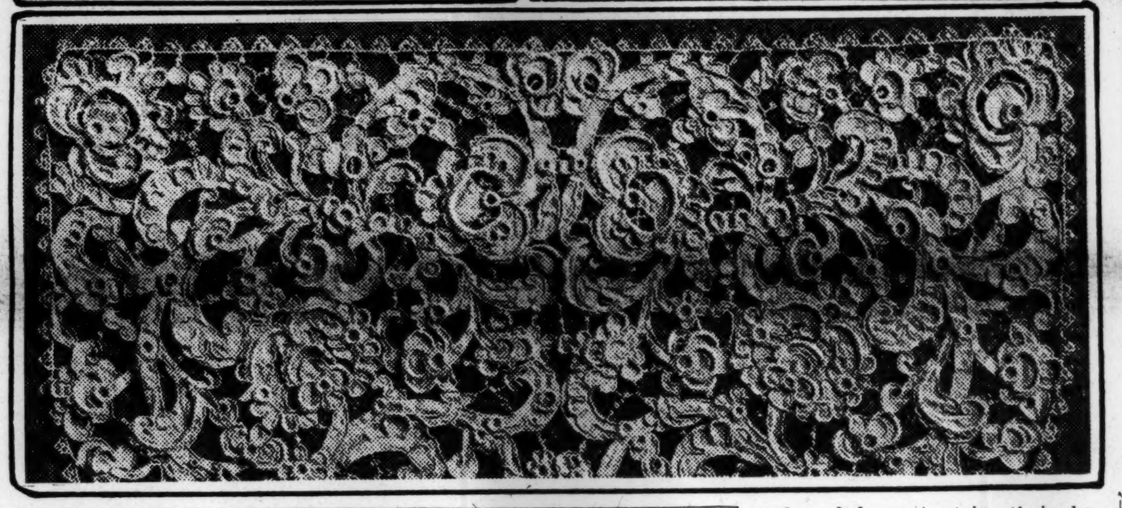
Needlepoint laces, no matter where they come from, are made with a needle and thread, and use buttonhole stitch throughout.

Bobbin or pillow laces are made on a pillow with bobbins onto which thread has been wound.

If the reader ever has the opportunity to learn to make bobbin lace, I cannot urge her too strongly to grasp it. A knowledge of even a tiny edge will open up the whole subject of bobbin lace, and give her more practical knowledge than pages of written matter. Children of five years can learn to use their bobbins (I have actually taught them), and a dainty useful edge can be made with eight pairs. One's judgment grows keen by observation and cultivation, and by the careful examination of laces as they come to one's attention, a "feeling" is developed which is a rather safe guide. Ask a carpenter how he knows a piece of wood is pine, and he says by the "feel," even though his hands haven't touched the surface!

Compare your laces with specimens in a museum or some lace book, and you may find you have treasures of which you were totally unaware.





Upper Row—A Piece of Flemish Bobbin Lace. Middle Row, Left—Point Lace. Center—Bobbin Lace. Right—Venetian Rose Point. Lower—Raised Venetian Point (The Upper, Right, and Lower Are Shown Through the Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. The Left and Center Are From the Collection of Mrs. John P. Bainbridge.)

The Care of Tiles

OLD WORLD red floor tiles are very picturesque, and when well kept nothing looks nicer in a kitchen. To clean tiled floors dissolve 4 ounces of shaved yellow soap and 4 ounces of washing soda in a gallon of hot water and apply to the floor with a stiff brush. Rinse with clear water and wipe with soft cloths. Stains will generally vanish under the following treatment: Make a paste of whiting and a strong solution of soda. Apply it very thickly and leave it for two or three days.

A tiled floor will keep clean longer if a small quantity of liquid wax is applied as a floor polish. The best method is to cover a dry mop with a soft cloth, dip this in a saucer of liquid wax and rub it briskly over the floor. If more than enough is used it will make the floor slippery. The appearance of unpolished floor tiles is vastly improved by an occasional treatment with whiting and water mixed to the consistency of thin cream. Wash them over with the mixture, leave it to dry on them, then remove it, and give a final polish with a clean soft duster.

Decorative tiles in the fireplace and elsewhere are washed more than is necessary. The more these tiles are washed the more they need it. They should be rubbed over with a damp cloth, and then with milk and water, under this treatment, will not only look much better, but will keep clean longer.

To remove stains from these tiles it is a good idea to rub them with a mixture of turpentine and candle-wax. Put the turpentine into an old cup and stand the cup in a bowl of hot water. Then melt a little of the wax in a tin and pour this into the warm turpentine. Allow about 1 part of the wax to 10 parts of turpentine. Stir the mixture and use it in a warm state, rubbing with a cloth well into the tiles. The whole surface should be treated, but special attention must be given to any very dirty places. Marks which have resisted all other treatments can be remedied in this way, and the general appearance of the tiles will be much improved.

If the tiles already in place are of the wrong color to harmonise with the scheme of decoration, just get enough good paint of the desired shade and stir into it the white of a new laid egg Paint the tiles with this mixture and the result will be equal to new tiles. This is an art decorator's hint and is absolutely reliable.

Home Making

Model Kitchens Introduced in Japan

UNDER the caption, "Disarming Beelzebub in a Japanese Kitchen," the Rev. Percy A. Smith, for 16 years a missionary in the district of Kyoto, Japan, tells in the Spirit of Missions how he is trying to show in a practical way that beauty and reasonable comfort have a direct relation to wholesome spiritual living.

He says that the parlors of Japanese homes are exquisite in their artistic and delightful simplicity but that the back of the house is often another place. He asks us to stand for a moment at a kitchen door until our eyes become accustomed to the semi-darkness of the place, and then to enter, with him, a room about 12 by 18 feet, with a platform about 9 feet square raised in one corner about one foot above the level of the floor. This part is covered with straw mats like those in the parlor but much more worn and ragged from hard use. The rest of the floor is covered with more or less flat stones set two inches or so apart, in cement, the level of the cement being about one inch lower than the stones, an arrangement exceedingly difficult to walk on. At the end opposite the raised floor there is usually a small window and beside it is the brick cook stove, smoky and black. On the raised floor is a small cupboard a very small one, and not far from it is a small wooden sink, about one and one-half feet above the lower floor and therefore six inches above the higher one. The pump is seven or eight feet or more from the sink. There is no table. Sometimes the housewife uses the sink for a table, sometimes she stands on the lower floor and uses the higher one for a table (one foot high), or sometimes she sits on the higher floor. One Japanese woman said that her kitchen was very much improved since they had put a window in as it was pretty hard to see before, especially when it was too cold to have the door open. Some of the kitchens have dirt floors.

Since improvements have been begun great difficulty has been experienced with some carpenters. Sometimes they have refused to put in a floor over the whole kitchen because "no one ever had such a thing in a kitchen before." Again it was the sink—the order had been to put in laundry tubs and connect the sink and tubs with the drain that went to the sewer. The carpenter considered such connections entirely unnecessary, saying "The ground slopes toward the drain and the water will find its way there without any pipes or tile, besides it is under the floor and no one will ever see it anyhow." In some kitchens the worker has had to wear wooden clogs when about her work as she was constantly standing in water. Again she has had to do most of her work out under the eaves as the room was so dark she could not see across it.

The Japanese housewives caught the idea and at the time when Dr. Smith wrote nine kitchens had been done over. One such kitchen is the show place of the city in which it is located and has been written up in the papers. Another has been the model for several other houses, and so the plan is spreading and we may expect before many years to know that Japanese kitchens are as lovely and comfortable as Japanese parlors.

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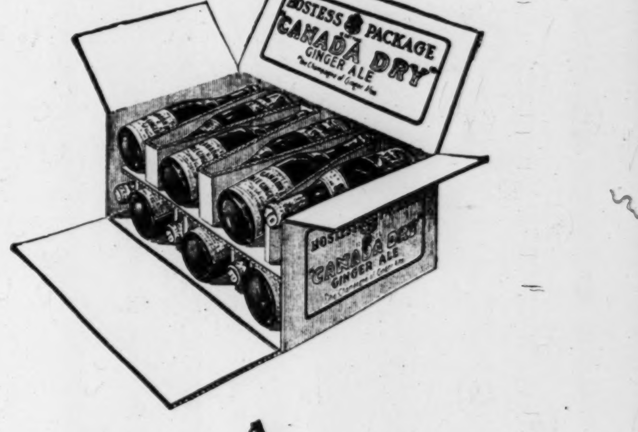

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THE HOME FORUM

A Pilgrim's Track in the Caledonia

THE big ship glided out of the harbor. There was the usual gale of cheering and strains of music, the usual number of handkerchiefs and hats and flags waving farewells. And as the ship turned her nose to the great waters two boats blew sirens as a final salute to this band of pilgrims on their way to the scene of their nativity (many of them) and (others of them) to see the scenes their forbears have dwelt upon in fond memory.

I never knew we had so many friends! Or, to put it more adequately, I never knew we had so many friends who would take the time and trouble to communicate their good wishes in such tangible ways as we discovered on going to our stateroom. The younger members of the family were waist high in tissue paper. Florence Kate handed to me a sheaf of mail, and taking her by the arm I led her to the reading room. It was crowded with folk, so I said, "Let's play at honeymoon and open the telegrams!" We began. I am not sure how well I acted the part; but Florence Kate looked hers, and carried it to a perfection.

Now I have taken many excursions in my time, but none that I can recollect as varied and pleasant as this. To begin with, the language aboard is fascinating. A wonderful and flexible instrument is the English tongue! What charming intricacies it sounds and what history it carries! But when it takes the Scottish accent it is more than ordinarily captivating. Every nuance of thought seems to be given its own peculiar twist and savor. I cannot recall that I have ever before heard diction so elevated, so varied, flexible, discriminating, and so charged with the weight of fine judgment. "Look at the colors at the gates of sunset," said one, "aren't they gorgeous?" They were just that! The word was in its right place.

Four days out a hale old gentleman looking at the path of rippling fire in the wake of the ship turned to me and said, "This has been a great passage, so calm and bright." "Yes," I replied, "very calm and very bright." However, I quoted the lines of Hovey which tell the inner disturbance the sunset brought upon him, when the schooner in the offing, "her top-sails shot with fire," roused him:

I must forth again tomorrow
With the sunset I must be
Hull down on the trail of rapture
In the wonder of the sea.

"That's grand!" exclaimed the hale Scot. And immediately he carried me to where "Loch Vennacher in silver breaks," and to the plains of "Roderick Dhu." The way that Scot descanted poetry caught one's admiration for the education of a couple of generations back.

I know of scarcely anything more soft and beautiful than the twilight hour of one evening on this voyage, nothing, I think, but one thing—the hour after. The twilight fell in long, trailing shadows. Long lanes of light seemed to lean from the yet kindling heavens with a sort of half-glow, which invested the hour with indescribable charm. Whispering zephyrs played hide-and-seek in the rigging and cooled the cheeks of those who stood near the hatchway aft. There was a sort of satin shiver as the curtain of night fell.

And what a wondrous night. The stars peered out white, topaz, misty red. I have seen the stars hung in the branches of the pine; and the moon suspended in a pear tree-top; but those illusions were as nothing to the stars silver-sandled dancing on the sea. Emerson said that if the stars appeared but once in a thousand years all mankind would stand still and worship. For me their continuous reappearance does not rob them of their marvel. I do not wonder that they moved Kant to reverent awe; I have ceased to marvel at their influence upon Dante; the mystery to me is how so many people possessing eyes yet have no sight for this illuminated miracle of the nightly heavens. The stars seemed to literally dance upon the waters. Across from us, a mile away, Liner No. 2, our companion on this excursion, quietly ploughed her way through the oceanic depths. Her illuminated port-holes blinked at us through the darkness; her many lights flashed and gleamed like a big cathedral window at sunset. And whilst the stars gave one a sense of constancy, the companion ship cast the mantle of friendliness about us, and the music wafted one to a sphere too high to tread upon. The night was a ring of throbbing cadence around us. A brief stanza from Sara Teasdale repeated itself again and again in my consciousness—

I saw above a sea of hills
A solitary planet shine,
And there was no one near or far,
To keep the world from being mine.

Multiply the "solitary planet" by constellations—galaxies of them—and you likewise immeasurably increase the sense of possession.

But I must tell you a bit about a certain morning as well. Now I like "to get up in the morning" bright and early, but oftentimes I like something better—to lie in bed. I shall ask nobody to credit me with a virtue that their doubt would withhold. I simply did not get up. I took the beauty and glory of the dawn without any unnatural effort at all. I sat up and looked through a port-hole across what could be seen of the sea. The dawn was fraying through the delicate fabric of the stars. Tiny rays of light began to flit across the sky. They lacquered the grey cold ocean to silver. Then later, silver-grey began to turn steadily to rose. Color passed from wave to wave till the whole was all shot with yellow gold. Great rents appeared in the clouds through which the waves smiled and laughed their greeting to the rising sun. The horizon lifted imperiously and the morning seemed to rise mysteriously out of the ocean. Inside the cabin was the quiet breathing of sleepers wrapped in the summerland of dreams, whilst I sat at my spy-hole watching a great miracle of the universe. Light! Yes, light effulgent, glorious! Day! Yes, another new day, and all the opportunities of human existence!

The bliss of growth;
The story of action;
The splendor of beauty.

From my little spy-hole the dawn saluted me; the ocean seemed to have given to me a brand new day. The "glorious morning face" that Stevenson talks about was mine for once.

One cannot tell of all the good things that this voyage has crowded upon the voyager. The executives who have had the burden of planning our pleasures have shown the splendid efficiency of the Scottish race. Rarely has "Scotia's grandeur" appeared in finer fettle, fruit, and efficiency than on this excursion.

The horizon is faintly penciled with hints of land and whilst some are crowding the ship's side for a look, others are quietly quoting ballads of home and fireside.

Burn, O evening hearth, and waken
Pleasant visions, as of old.

J. M.

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Homeliness

Athene was watching the landscape. The clouds hung low, and a faint drizzle was blown against their faces. Ahead of them the road streaked upward and away between russet fields towards Melbury. At Caldecott Hollow an old man wheeling a barrow stopped and stared at them and touched his crumpled hat. They passed a cluster of cottages, golden-gray as the stone of Sezindean manor. Two children were playing with a black kitten. . . . A band of cyclists whizzed past, youthful village louts wearing mackintoshes and "buttonholes." In the distance now, between those clumps of great oak trees, Yoxalls, white and drowsy. Tall, quiet windows; wide, quiet proportions; stately, yet with none of the rich-flavored statelines of Sezindean. A fat farmer driving a fat gray cob, touching his hat. On the sky line a man and a girl holding hands, walking down the side of the field by the low stone wall; bounding near them a tailless woolly object that Athene recognized as Achilles.

When they got in . . . the ugly red curtains were drawn, and the big clumsy armchairs were ranged in a semicircle round the tea table as if they were only waiting to make their guests comfortable. The brilliance of the firelight showed up the marks of nailed boots on the dark polished boards and the ravages of puppies' teeth on the rugs, and it flickered on the delicate relief of the ceiling. Athene felt it all suddenly—the solid, gentle friendliness of it all, the comfortableness, the unassuming elegance and easy-going disorder, the charm of the Victorian grandfather's clock in the corner, and Achilles' immense dirty cushion near the fireplace. . . . An endearing ugliness that wasn't ugliness; an elusive beauty, more poignant than any æsthetic perfection. . . . "Homeliness," analyzed Athene. The explanation appealed to her.—SYLVIA THOMPSON, in "The Battle of the Horizons."

Who Plants a Tree

Who plants a tree in the ground
below
That it in time may skyward grow,
Himself has thoughts which like a
tree
Are climbing upward patiently:
Expectant, confident, although
The growth is very still and slow,
Content to act, and then forego
A speedy, selfish gain, is he
Who plants a tree.

Spring after spring the sap will flow,
Small twigs stretch out and up, till,
lo!
A twofold marvel there will be
Of beauty and utility.
Such consummation may he know
Who plants a tree.

ALICE LAWRY GOULD.

A Ferry Interlude

A great empty truck pulled close to the curb, shifted noisily into second gear and lunged down the first incline of the steep descent of the Palisades. Gathering momentum, it swung clumsily round the sharp bend and, hugging the rocky walls, cautiously ground its way down the zigzag course to the river bank.

In the far corner of the van, under the lee of the driver's seat, perched a small boy on a heap of sacking. His cheerful whistle rose shrill and clear over the creaking and rattling of the heavy truck. Poking an inquiring face through the blue slats of his temporary cage, he rapidly appraised the distance up the wooded heights already traveled, and down the cement highway to the Hudson.

Scarcely had the brakes jammed their grip when the lad, all arms and legs, clambered over the high bars and round to the driver's seat for hasty consultation with his pal. "Make it lively," was the only phrase to be heard.

With whirlwind speed he was off to the far side of the Ferry House and back again in a trice, laden with two—no three—generous cartons of popcorn. Clutching his treasure, he scrambled up to the high seat just as the ferry boat discharged the last of its load of commuters to the Jersey shore, and the returning procession swung into place on the sturdy decks of the turtle-back.

The big blue van drew up on the forward deck, when down jumped the lad followed by a keen-eyed Swede and a lithe young Negro. The three comrades took their stand at the water's edge, each fortified with a box of popcorn. With the jerk of an elbow the Swede indicated the high towers of lower Manhattan, rising from the mists. Then after a moment's pause, he exclaimed laconically: "Navy's in!" For there in the distance amid-stream lay at anchor two battleships, decked with pennants of every color and shape. "Shore leave for the boys. Know how it feels—was in the navy once myself."

"Look at the race!" came the eager cry of the boy, interrupting reminiscences. "Look at her speed! Yea! She's gaining! Go it!" as two little motorboats shot across the bows of the ferry (if a turtle-back can be accredited with "bows"). "Must be the speed boats they have been talking about—fastest craft in the river. I'd like to take her wheel just once," he added longingly, as the launches spurted up stream, prows well out of water, churning the quiet surface of the Hudson into long rolling waves that rocked canoes inshore.

Silently watching all the coming and going stood the young Negro, slowly munching his popcorn, a restive foot keeping time to the Blue Danube waltz of the fiddler. Two minstrels were strolling among the lanes of cars doing their best to entertain the travelers on their short voyage.

"Piano accordion," explained the Negro, in reply to the query of the boy who had turned his attention to matters close at hand. "Bet I could play one," eagerly taking in every detail of the clumsy instrument inlaid with mother of pearl and garish colors in intricate design. "Play anything when I get the chance," he murmured.

"When you going to teach me to play that guitar of yours?" demanded the lad tauntingly.

"Soon's the boss gives us time off," he replied with a genial grin.

A slight shrug of the broad shoulders of the Swede was the only indication that "the boss" was hearing anything of the conversation between his young helpers, so completely absorbed was he in the inspection of a new truck.

"All aboard, mates. End of the voyage," he called cheerfully, as he pulled himself together and dragged the would-be musician after him. Nothing loath, the lad stowed himself in his corner, eager to seek adventure on land after the brief interlude on the forward deck.

The ferry scraped into the slip. There were clankings of chains and jovial greetings of dock hands. The big blue van rolled out of the shed, speeded up the hill and was rapidly lost in the traffic of upper Manhattan.

In the Clear Cold

In the clear cold the dales grow blue
and tremble;
The iron hoofs beat sharply, knock
on knock.
The faded grasses in wide skirts
assemble
Flung copper where the wind-blown
branches rock.

From empty straths, a slender arch
ascending:
Fog curls upon the air and, moss-
wise, grows,
And evening, low above the wan
streams bending,
In their white waters washes his
blue toes.

—SERGEY YESENIN, in "Russian Poetry." Chosen and translated by BABETTE DEUTSCH and AVRAHM YARMOLINSKY.

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The Hen Wife. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Miss Helen G. Stevenson.

MISS STEVENSON has in this print struck what one might feel tempted to call a more popular note, but this does not mean that she has sacrificed any of her searching self-criticism. It is really full of pleasing appeal, a homely scene told with sympathetic understanding, by simple means and without any undue and uncalled for elaboration. The little woman and her fowls are done with a light hand, but this sketchy treatment does admittedly suit some woodcut motifs, although it is rather an exception to find it in Miss Stevenson's more recent work. It has, however, fully answered its purpose in this print. The color scheme, too, is simple, but the green door in the right-hand corner and the blue stripes of the hen wife's gray skirt introduce an enlivening element, and the green of the foliage forms a flattering background to the straw of the thatched roof.

England for the First Time

I set foot in England for the first time in March, 1903. The first thing that I remarked was the apparent nearness of the grey sky. In quick succession I was surprised by the youthful look of the people, by the fresh damp smell, by the dirtiness of the walls of the houses, by the vivid green of the fields, and last—but by no means least—by curious stripes that lay across many of the meadows. It was not till years later that I discovered that these stripes were caused by rolling the grass in spring. . . .

Two or three of us went down the Strand to Piccadilly that Saturday night, and I was accosted by a benevolent old gentleman who presumed that I belonged to the Wild West show at Olympia. I had never heard either of this entertainment or of Olympia; and I was highly indignant that an Englishman could not recognize a fellow Englishman when he saw him. But this incident called my attention to my sun-bleached peaked hat. . . . I determined to get a bowler.

I awoke the next morning to a tremendous silence reigning over the City of London, a silence broken only by the twittering of numbers of sparrows down in Charterhouse Square. As soon as I had had breakfast I hurried outside to see London. The sparrows appealed to me tremendously; every breath of the damp air seemed fraught with new things . . . I peered through the iron railings at old Charterhouse School; I found an old friend, a very grimy fig-tree, growing against a wall in the Square. Then I went forth into Aldersgate Street and discovered St. Paul's. I knew it was really St. Paul's because a policeman told me. . . .

Soon after my arrival I went down to Welwyn, in Hertfordshire, for the day. And there, for the first time, I saw a daisy. I went down on my hands and knees on the wet turf to see it closer, and when I looked up I saw that all the field before me was carpeted with daisies. I rose and went forward among them as it were upon wings. This was the land of my fathers.—From "The Autobiography of Kingsley Fairbridge"—with a Preface by THE RIGHT HON. L. S. AMERY and an Epilogue by SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY.

Gottes unbegrenzte Liebe

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

AUF hoher See gewinnt man angesichts der gewaltigen Ausdehnung des Himmelsgewölbes und des pfadlosen Meeres mit seinem nie ermüdenden endlosen Wellengang einen tiefen Eindruck von der Unermeßlichkeit. Wenn sich das Denken in die Unendlichkeit der geistigen Schöpfung erhebt, beginnt sich die Grenzenlosigkeit der göttlichen Liebe, Gottes, im Denken zu entfalten, und die Körperlichkeit tritt in den Hintergrund. Nur ein Schimmer der Wahrheit, eine einzige erkannte und angewandte Vorstellung von der wirklichen Schöpfung, führt einen zu einer Zufluchtsstätte des Friedens und der Harmonie, wo sich neue Schätze, neue Freuden, neue Ausblicke des Lebens und seines Zwecks beständig entfalten, und ein neuer Weg zu Gesundheit und Glück wird gefunden.

Auf einem Dampfer wurde eine Dame seekrank. In ihrem Bestreben, das Unbehagen durch Anwendung der Lehre der Christlichen Wissenschaft zu überwinden, wurde sie zur Erkenntnis der Liebe Gottes zu Seiner ganzen Schöpfung geführt. Sie erkannte Gottes Güte, Barmherzigkeit, Gerechtigkeit und Liebe, und sofort verschwand das Unbehagen. Auf Seite 465 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" erklärt Mrs. Eddy Gott als „unendliches Gemüt, Geist, Seele, Prinzip, Leben, Wahrheit und Liebe", und Seine Eigenschaften als „Gerechtigkeit, Barmherzigkeit, Weisheit, Güte u.s.w." Viele, die durch die Liebe und Güte Gottes eine neue Auffassung von Ihm gwinnen, wurden früher in dem Glauben erzogen, daß Gott streng sei; aber nur in dem Maße, wie die Wahrheit durch anwendbaren Beweis offenbar wird, lernen sie Gott als unendlich, liebreich und freundlich, als Vater-Mutter, als die Liebe, lieben und anbeten. Das von Furcht vor Strafe befreite Denken dürfte sich der Regierung der göttlichen Liebe anpassen lernen, die züchtigt, aber keine Rache übt, die führt, aber nicht unterdrückt, die stets erbarmungsvoll, aber dennoch genau ist. Jesaja verstand das Gesetz der Liebe und gab uns viele tröstende Botschaften, die die Liebe Gottes zu Seinen Kindern verkünden. Das „Fürchte dich nicht, ich bin mit dir" der Weissagung hat manchen furchtsamen und müden Sucher nach Gesundheit und Glück aufgerichtet und ermutigt.

In keiner Eigenschaft ist Gott, die göttliche Liebe, stärker ausgeprägt als in Seiner Unveränderlichkeit. Die uns allen wohl bekannte Geschichte vom verlorenen Sohn schildert diese unveränderliche Liebe Gottes. In Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 140) erklärt Mrs. Eddy Gott wiederum: „Der Gott der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist die allumfassende, ewige, göttliche Liebe, die sich nicht ändert, noch Böses, Krankheit oder Tod verursacht". Wie trostreich und stärkend es doch ist, zu wissen, daß Gott Krankheit, Sünde oder Tod nicht verursacht, und daß man ihnen aus diesem Grund entgegentreten und sie überwinden kann! Der Einsame, der Entmutigte, der Sünder, der hilflose Kranke können neuen Mut fassen, wenn sich das Denken der Unendlichkeit der Liebe und Freundlichkeit Gottes gegen „die Menschenkinder" zu öffnen beginnt. Niemand ist zu sündhaft, zu entmutigt oder zu krank, um nicht mit Hoffnung und Freude von neuem zu beginnen. Tausende haben den Ruf der göttlichen Liebe erwidert und sind erneuert und geheilt worden. Alle müssen schließlich ihren Platz im Reiche Gottes finden und selber ihre Erlösung vom Irrtum beweisen. Warum dann nicht heute schon den Weg suchen?

Dieses Reich der Harmonie wird durch rechtes Denken, durch das Verständnis Gottes, das die Christliche Wissenschaft für alle möglich macht, gefunden. Viele hilfreiche Mittel sind vorgesehen: reine, aufbauende Nachrichten, wie sie der *Christian Science Monitor* bringt, eine Zeitung, die bestimmt ist, die Menschen höher zu heben und die Brüderschaft der Völker zu festigen; ferner die anderen von der christlich-wissenschaftlichen Verlagsgesellschaft veröffentlichten Zeitschriften; die Gottesdienste, die Vorträge und die christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lesezimmer. Die Bibel wird in der Christlichen Wissenschaft eine wiedergefundene Freundin durch die lieblichen Offenbarungen der unbegrenzten Liebe Gottes, die zum müden Denken kommen, wenn es sich von der Sinnlichkeit ab- und dem Geist um Heilung und Befreiung zuwendet.

Im Buche des Propheten Jeremia hören wir folgende liebliche und zuversichtliche Botschaft: „Der Herr ist mir erschienen von ferne: Ich habe dich je und je geliebt; darum habe ich dich zu mir gezogen aus lauter Güte". Als Kinder der göttlichen Liebe haben wir das Vorrecht, zu wissen, daß wir zu der Liebe Gottes hingezogen werden, wo wir im Verständnis Seiner Gegenwart, Seiner Kraft und Seines Friedens eine sichere Zuflucht vor den Stürmen des sinnlichen Glaubens finden. Wunderschön drückt dies Mrs. Eddy in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (S. 189) mit folgenden Worten aus: „Im Zwielicht des Schaugepränges der Welt, im letzten Seufzer vergangener Herrlichkeit werden wir zu Gott hingezogen".

Loganberry Vines

Garnet lanterns in arbors of green leaves, loganberries are now pendant from northwest vines. Along a rustic fence the vines trail.

Clusters of crimson lamps light the shadows among the leaves. Amethyst clusters compose the purple pendants, the imperial berries that lie softly and velvety over the fence. In between these rich shades are magic lanterns changing from garnet to amethyst, in various stages of empurplement.

Soon the lamps attract the birds. Robin red fellows come to hop beneath the laden vines, and quail with jaunty plumes stride on the flat rough boards of the weather-stained fence. These are soon joined by the swooping majesty of a magnificent Chinese pheasant, in all the splash and dash of his Mandarin coloring.

Within the berry patch their feathers are touched by a faint mist of coming autumn, a restful veil after the summer sun. With the birds and their plumage, what a blaze of color lies upon the gossamer curtain.

God's Boundless Love

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OUT in mid-ocean, with the vastness of the heavens above and the trackless sea with its never tiring waters surging all around, one is impressed with the sense of immensity. As one lifts his thought into the infinitude of spiritual creation, the boundlessness of divine Love, God, begins to unfold itself in thought, and materiality takes a secondary place. Just a glimpse of the truth, a single idea of the real creation, recognized and utilized, brings one into a haven of peace and harmony, where new treasures are constantly being unfolded, new joys, new visions of life and its purpose; and a new way to health and happiness is found.

One who was aboard a vessel became seasick. In striving to overcome the discomfort through the practice of the teaching of Christian Science, she was led to the recognition of the love of God for all His creation. God's kindness, mercy, justice, and love were realized; and instantly the discord vanished. On page 465 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy defines God as "infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love," and His attributes as "justice, mercy, wisdom, goodness, and so on." Many to whom the love and goodness of God bring a new concept of Him have previously been educated to believe in God as severe; but only as the truth is revealed in practical demonstration do they learn to love and adore God as infinite, tender, and kind, as Father-Mother, Love. Thought released from fear of punishment may need to learn how to adapt itself to the government of divine Love, which chastens, but does not avenge; which guides, but does not suppress; which is ever compassionate, but nevertheless exacting. Isaiah understood the law of Love, and has given many comforting messages, showing God's love for His children. The "Fear thou not; for I am with thee" of prophecy has cheered and encouraged many a timid and weary seeker after health and happiness.

In no one quality does God, divine Love, stand out more prominently than in His unchangeableness. The story of the prodigal son, familiar to us all, portrays this unchangeable love of God. In Science and Health (p. 140) Mrs. Eddy again defines God thus: "The Christian Science God is universal, eternal, divine Love, which changeth not and causeth no evil, disease, nor death." How comforting and strengthening it is to know that God does not cause disease, sin, or death, and that for this reason one can resist and overcome them. The lonely, the discouraged, the sinner, the helpless invalid, may take new heart as thought begins to open to the infinitude of God's love and kindness to the "children of men." None are too sinful, too discouraged, or too sick to make a new start with hope and joy. Thousands have responded to the call of divine Love, and have been regenerated and healed. Eventually, all will have to find their place in God's kingdom and demonstrate their own salvation from error. Why not find the way today?

This kingdom of harmony is found through right thinking, through the understanding of God which Christian Science makes possible for all. Many channels of helpfulness have been provided: clean, constructive news as given in *The Christian Science Monitor*, a newspaper designed to elevate mankind and cement the brotherhood of nations; the other periodicals published by The Christian Science Publishing Society; the church services, the lectures, and the Christian Science Reading Rooms. The Bible becomes a new-found friend in Christian Science, through the sweet revealings of God's boundless love that come to the tired thought as it turns away from materiality to Spirit for healing and release.

In the book of Jeremiah we hear this sweet and assuring message: "The Lord hath appeared of old unto me, saying, Yea, I have loved thee with an everlasting love: therefore with lovingkindness have I drawn thee." As children of divine Love, it is our privilege to know that we are drawn toward the love of God, where in the understanding of His presence, power, and peace we shall find a sure refuge from the storms of material belief. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 189) Mrs. Eddy beautifully expresses it thus: "In the twilight of the world's pageantry, in the last-drawn sigh of a glory gone, we are drawn towards God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Huntington Street

(Brooklyn)

Huntington Street is a little street,
It's far from stylish and scarcely
neat,
It starts at a dock and ends in a
ditch.

Go from one end, I don't care which,
Right to the other end all the way
And you won't find much that is
bright or gay.

Yet the little houses of Huntington
Street
Are a pleasant sight for the eyes to
meet,
Being old and simple and quaint and
strong,
As they long have stood and will
stand there long,
Each content in its cozy place
And showing the world a cheerful
face.

Now surely it was this sturdy smile
The little old houses wear all the
while
That lured the lean trees of Hunt-
ington Street
To hurry and hasten the Spring to
greet,
With a lyric of leaves spread out in
the sun
Ere any tree elsewhere had begun.
Oh, first of all in the city's grey
They started their green dance one
fine day,
And there wasn't in all the North so
sweet
A spot as dingy Huntington Street.
Looking end to end, and I don't care
which,
Where it starts at a dock or ends in
a ditch.

—SHAEMUS O'SHEEL, in "Jealous of Dead Leaves."

Summer Shower

The whole valley lay breathlessly still under the weight of the mid-afternoon heat. Over the rim of the hill a hard brightness of sunshine poured into the green hollow, and immersed all things in an all-enforcing deluge of bright warmth. The row of elms that directed a white road across the valley and up the hillside, stood immobile, motionless, with every leaf held sharp and unfluttering in the hard clarity of the heat. A railway crossed the road at right angles, the steel rails gleaming hard and unblinkingly at the metallic sheen of sky. In the intersection of railway and road the railway station crouched in somnolent passivity, and the black of unshuttered windows throwing forth a relieving hint of cool and hidden recesses. In a gaunt tree at the end of the station platform a cicada shrilled insistently, as sharp, clear, and hard of tone as the enveloping sunshine.

Then, like a sudden murmur of dissent, the mutter of thunder rolled over the shining hill, and dropped into the brightness of the valley like a cool, dark pebble into shining water. A column of black clouds banked upward on the hill-shortened horizon, and across the marshaled clouds a flash of lightning whipped like an unfurled pennant. Like an advancing host the dark line of clouds marched across the burnished sky, until the sharp gleam of steel rails dimmed to a dull glow. The row of elms rustled sharply, then leaned forward in the sudden breeze with long, tremulous sighs. Rain rushed down the hillside on a countless thousand dancing feet, and the station platform became a dancing floor for a thousand miniature, brief fountains.

With trailing banners of white clouds the shower marched over the far hill, and sunshine again poured down the slope in its wake; chastened, subdued sunshine flowed softly over the drenched valley. The row of elms swayed into quietude, and the steel rails gleamed wetly. In a spruce tree near the end of the platform where the cicada had lately shrilled, a bobwhite whistled questioningly, and across the valley another answered.

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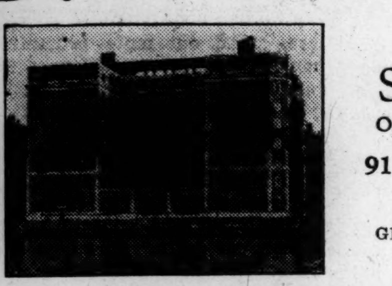

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AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

LACK of public interest in what are termed "adequate rates" for the railroads is being discussed with increasing frequency by rail officers and publicists. In a recent triangular correspondence, in print, J. G. Woodworth, vice-president of the Northern Pacific Railway; Glenn Griswold, editor of the Chicago Journal of Commerce, and Samuel O. Dunn, editor of Railway Age, concurred in this belief that few people evince any great concern for the future of the railways, inferring that because stocks are high and service good, the railroads are in excellent condition.

Objection is made, inferentially, becausue business men do not agree that rail rates be increased where net earnings are below the 5¾ per cent "fair return" decided upon by the Interstate Commerce Commission (although not guaranteed, as is often erroneously thought) but never earned since the Transportation Act was passed.

To take the Northern Pacific (Mr. Woodworth's road) as an example, a review of its operating statistics indicate the revenue per ton-mile to be on the upgrade. The peak was reached in 1921, when earnings were 1.3 cents a ton-mile, which dropped to 1.12 cents in 1924 and rose to 1.15 cents in 1926 and 1927. It is, of course, generally known that the Northern Pacific's traffic is decreasing, due, in no small part, to Panama Canal competition, although its neighbor, the Great Northern, is favored with an increasing volume of business, due largely to ore traffic.

Rates and Public Opinion

While the commerce commission is charged with the duty of making rates which will provide a "fair return," should it increase rates sufficiently to yield 5¾ per cent on the property investment claimed by the carriers, Congress, in the words of F. J. Lisman, an investment banker known for his familiarity with rail problems, "would promptly legislate it out of existence."

One reason for the alleged lack of public sympathy with rail demands for higher rates to yield a "fair return" is that the carriers have consistently computed their earnings upon the basis of property investment, a basis which the Interstate Commerce Commission, an impartial governmental tribunal, has never recognized as an accurate measure of valuation.

Another reason for the apathy toward the problem, specifically as it applies to the Northwest, is the knowledge that an appreciable increase in rates would alienate good will among the farmers, and, although railroad men appear to ignore this factor, business men and economists appreciate the fact that it is a matter of prime importance in the operations of any utility.

Sightseeing En Route

For the bentfit of passengers on its Olympian train between Chicago and the North Pacific coast, the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad has arranged a sightseeing tour of the Twin Cities while the train is at St. Paul and Minneapolis. Upon arrival at St. Paul at 11 a. m., passengers may embark upon the tour of the two cities and rejoin the train, which meanwhile has gone on to Minneapolis station, before its departure at 12:01 p. m. The Christian Science Monitor is carried in the Olympian's, observations, both east and west bound.

New Haven Train Speeds

An officer of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad takes exception to comparisons recently published in this column of comparative train speeds between New York and Boston by the New Haven, and between New York and Washington by the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads. Despite the fact that the distance between these points is approximately the same, the New Haven official maintains that his road operates under certain disadvantages which do not obtain between New York and Washington.

Among these, he said, are 11 drawbridges between New York and Boston, any one of which may hold up a train. Also, he avers that comparisons of this sort should be computed, so far as his road is concerned, between Back Bay Station, Boston, and 125th Street Station, New York, thus cutting off approximately 10 minutes' time on each end. An excessive degree of curvature and a shorter distance of four and three-tracked line on the New Haven than is the case on the Pennsylvania further militates against a fair comparison, in his opinion.

Newspapers on Trains

Copies of The Christian Science Monitor have been placed on the Flying Crow, new fast train of the Kansas City Southern Railway between Kansas City and Port Arthur, Tex., through arrangements made with C. O. Williams, general passenger and ticket agent.

The Flying Crow, making a 24-hour run, leaves Kansas City at 6:30 p. m., southbound, and leaves Port Arthur at 4:10 p. m., northbound, operating through Joplin, Texarkana, Shreveport, Lake Charles and Beaumont. Through sleepers from Denver (to Kansas City via Union Pacific) will be handled on this train to Port Arthur. The name of the train, selected as the result of a contest among employees, typifies the direct line of the Kansas City Southern from Kansas City to the Gulf of Mexico.

Of Interest to Travelers

Improved service between New York and Atlantic City has been inaugurated by the New Jersey Central, including the "Saturday Special," leaving New York at 1 p. m. and the "Midnight Special," returning from Atlantic City at 12:30 midnight Sundays with sleepers for New York. The scheduling of later boats between New York and Sandy Hook—which is an alternative route to Jersey shore resorts—has made possible various contests in amateur sports which have been held at Seabright this summer.

One Train; the Rear End Is Seen Before Entering a Tunnel on the Great Northern Railway in the Cascade Mountains, While Below (to the Left) the Head End Is Emerging From the Tunnel, Having Reversed Itself Within the Mountain.

Prosperity Grows in Zionist Colonies

Crops for 1927 Were Above Normal—Budget Deficits Becoming Less

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—The total investment of the Zionist Organization in land settlement up to Oct. 11, 1927, was £841,966, and another £500,000 was needed to consolidate the 40 Zionist colonies. About one-fourth of the total Jewish farm population in Palestine is settled in these Zionist colonies, of which nine have been declared self-supporting, though some still need loans for building.

Their crops for 1927 were above normal, and increased prosperity is shown by the very much reduced deficits in the budget of those settlements which still require grants-in-aid for establishment or maintenance. Thus the deficit of Beth Alpha was reduced in 1927 to a fraction of what it was in 1926, while Ain Harod's deficit of £3023 in 1926 came to only £279 in 1927. Similarly the large agricultural commune of Tel Josef reduced its deficit from £2872 in 1926 to £183 in 1927.

In a report prepared in advance of the meeting of the General Council of the Zionist Organization in Berlin this summer, the Colonization Department points out that most of the money allocated for colonization this year was actually used for building in the colonies to relieve unemployment. Of £106,000 voted by the Fifteenth Zionist Congress, £70,000 had been committed before that date, leaving only £36,000 with which to assure bare subsistence of the settlements still dependent on the Zionist Executive.

Good reports have been received from the center of the Esraelon Plain and the maritime plain, due largely to the researches of the Agricultural Experiment Station; which has been working out some problems in cooperation with the Government and the Empire Marketing Board.

Holland provided £10,500 for the establishment of a new colony, Ramataim, in the orange belt. New colonies of orthodox Jews have been assisted by Baron Rothschild to the extent of £7000, while a new Bulgarian colony to cost £18,000 is being established in Judea.

Completion of the old settlements before the establishment of new ones is the present policy of the Zionist authorities. Every colony has been studied from the point of view of experts' recommendations in 1924.

PEARL TRADERS ASK FEDERAL CONTROL

North West Australia May Be Taken Over by Commonwealth

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Discussing the pearling industry of Broome, northwest of Western Australia, Robert Francis, a prominent pearler from that district, advocated strongly, while on a recent visit to this city, complete federal control as a means of further stabilizing the business, and putting it generally on a more efficient basis.

Mr. Francis said the industry was in a much better position than it had been for some time, as the price of shell had been stabilized for two years. The main difficulty now was the shortage of efficient labor. The fleet had diminished from 350 to about 100 boats, but business was certainly on a more solid basis, and there ought to be a better profit. Complete federal control would result in improved organization, and give the industry a filip.

Mr. Francis went further by urging that the control of the north should be handed over to the federal authorities. He says that the people in and around Broome are strong believers in the wisdom of taking that action. Most of them are convinced that the only way of giving this extensive and undeveloped country a chance at all is to transfer it to the Commonwealth. The central government would have more funds than the State could ever hope to possess.

Mr. Francis is certain that if a referendum were taken on the question of separation it would return an affirmative vote. A public meeting at the large town of Wyndham, the shipping port for meat and stock, recently declared in favor of transference. Other important centers are likely to adopt the same attitude, provided there are guarantees that north western Australia is not placed in the same unfortunate position as the Northern Territory; that is to say, the people would not be deprived of some voice in the conduct of the Government. Given these guarantees, the north would vote solidly for separation, an automatic result of which would be the uniform pearling laws so essential to the welfare of the industry.

NATIONS FRATERNIZE IN BELGRADE CLUBS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—The Brazilian Consul at Belgrade, Jacques B. Jonathan, recently set to work to found a Jugoslav-Brazilian Society on the model of similar clubs at Belgrade, the Anglo-Jugoslav, Franco-Jugoslav, Polish-Jugoslav, etc. His movement was welcomed, and a society is now formed. Its aim is to form a rapprochement between Jugoslavia and Brazil by setting up direct commercial, economic, and intellectual connection between the two countries, and consequently eliminating the intermediation of other countries.

The executive committee includes Dr. Grisogono, a former Minister, Dr. Ribar, former president of the Jugoslav Parliament, Mr. Jonathan, the Brazilian Consul to Belgrade, and other distinguished personalities.

ANIMALS AIDED BY NEW VIENNESE DRIVE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—At a recent meeting of the Animal Protection Society in Vienna it was decided, at the recommendation of Dr. Edward Melkus, the President, to petition both the state and city authorities in Austria to take immediate action, particularly as regards vivisection, pigeon-shooting, and the transport of animals by rail.

At the close of the meeting a resolution was passed demanding immediate parliamentary legislation in these matters, following the example of Germany and England, in which latter country animal protection laws were passed 100 years ago.

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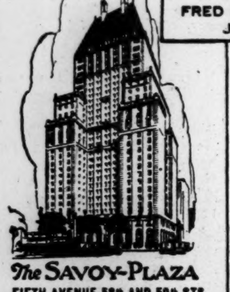

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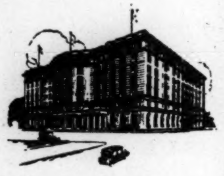

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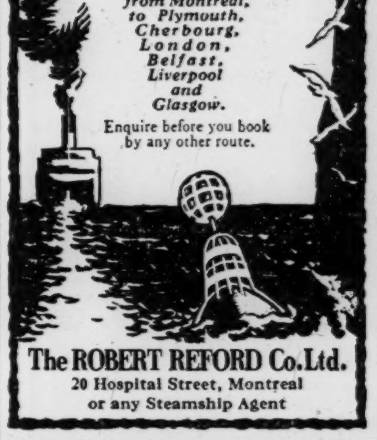

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LARGE BLOCKS OF SECURITIES CHANGE HANDS

Buying Embraces Unusually Wide List of Stocks at Higher Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—Stock prices made further recovery today as large scale pool operations were resumed in a wide assortment of industrials, rails and specialties.

More than two score issues were lifted to new high records. Extreme gains ran from 1 to 14 points, with trading so heavy that the ticker again fell more than 20 minutes behind the market.

Call money renewed unchanged at 7½ per cent. Banks called $40,000,000 in loans by early afternoon to meet the heavy month-end and Labor Day currency demands. Time money held firm at 6½ per cent. The buying rate on bankers' acceptances was reduced ⅛ of 1 per cent on all maturities.

High-priced specialties were whirled upward at a dizzy pace, many of them at the expense of an overcrowded short interest. Federal Mining & Smelting soared 14 points, International Nickel 9, Continental Can 7 and Radio, Johns Manville and Montgomery Ward 6 points each.

Scores of others were lifted 2 to 5 points. One block of 10,000 shares of General Motors changed hands at 198, involving an outlay of nearly $2,000,000.

The rise received its chief impetus from the unexpectedly small increase of $34,000,000 in brokers' loans coming on top of a spectacular advance in stock prices. Dissolution of additional bond syndicates and the heavy inflow of funds from Canadian banks, whose loans do not figure in the Federal Reserve brokers' loans reports, were held responsible for the small gain in borrowings. Wall Street is looking for temporarily easier call money after the turn of the month, and a general slackening in rates in October when the crop financing is out of the way.

Rails took a more prominent part in the advance today. Missouri Pacific common ran up 4 points to a new top at 74½, St. Louis Southwestern climbed 3 to a new peak at 111¾ and St. Paul preferred and Rock Island also bettered their previous 1928 high prices. New York Central was bid up 3½ points.

Renewed selling of Loft Candy, based on unconfirmed reports of a stock exchange investigation of recent fluctuations in that issue, sent the stock down about 5 points to 9½, as contrasted with a high of 19⅜ on Monday.

The closing was strong. Both General Motors and Radio went forward in a spectacular finish to the day's proceedings, touching 202¼ and 216, respectively. Chrysler again hit par. Baldwin Locomotive, which is seldom traded in nowadays, shot up 25 points to 270. Other issues conspicuous in the final upturn included duPont, American International, A. M. Byers and Mathieson Alkali. Total sales approximated 4,100,000.

Foreign exchanges opened steady with sterling cables unchanged at $4.85 5-16.

The bond market was more active and firm in early trading today. Calling of bank loans appeared to check trading only slightly. Call money was in supply, with demand light. Time money showed no change.

Anaconda Copper 7s again were the feature, extending their gain another 2 points to a new high at 135⅞. Andes Copper 7s also gained more than a point. Public Service of New Jersey 4½s, Pressed Steel Car 5s, U. S. Rubber 7½s, Pathe Exchange 7s, with warrants and Container Corporation 6s, were among other industrials to show gains of a point or more.

Rails were firm, but gains were small. St. Paul 5s of 1975 attracted considerable demand. Burlington 5s, Great Northern 4½s, Southern Pacific 4s and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit 6s were prominent in the advance. However, New York, Susquehanna & Western 5s sagged nearly 2 points to a new year's low at 80¼, and Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s and a few others were under pressure.

The foreign list was steady. U. S. Government obligations continued to show improvement.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—The combined statement of the 12 Federal Reserve banks compares as follows (000 omitted):

	Aug. 29, 1928	Aug. 22, 1928
Total gold reserves	$2,618,809	$2,613,988
Gold held excl agst F R notes	1,159,080	1,173,133
Total reserves	2,764,894	2,761,402
Sec by US Gv oblig	604,316	584,184
Other bills discnted	434,457	453,262
Bills bgt in op mkt	184,299	183,600
Total bills on hand	1,223,072	1,221,046
FR notes in act circ	1,650,996	1,641,967
Mem bk—res acct	2,268,682	2,280,560
Ratio of tot res to depos & FR note liab comb	69.5%	69.6%

The ratios of total reserves to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined, for the 12 Federal Reserve banks and the entire system, as of Aug. 29, compare with the previous week and a year ago follows:

	Aug29 1928	Aug22 1928	Aug31 1927
Boston	77.3	76.5	78.7
New York	74.3	73.8	82.1
Philadelphia	58.3	61.1	82.3
Cleveland	71.8	74.9	82.6
Richmond	52.1	53.9	61.6
Atlanta	53.3	54.6	77.7
Chicago	75.2	73.6	83.0
St Louis	58.8	46.6	57.7
Minneapolis	67.0	66.7	72.5
Kansas City	64.9	69.8	69.4
Dallas	49.7	47.9	59.0
San Francisco	69.7	72.0	75.0
Total	69.5	69.6	78.3

The statement of the Federal Reserve Band of Boston, compares as follows (000 omitted):

	Aug. 29 1928	Aug. 22 1929
Total gold reserves	$218,763	$210,408
Gold hld exc'ly aaginst F R notes	115,315	116,189
Total reserves	231,319	222,999
Sec by PS Gvt oblign	30,659	31,627
Other bills discounted	27,057	28,371
Bills bought in opn mkt	19,009	19,430
Total bills on hand	76,725	79,428
FR notes in act circ	147,982	144,220
M bank—reserve acct	147,016	145,799

The New York Federal Reserve Bank reports as follows:
(In thousands of dollars)

	Aug. 29, 1928	Aug. 22, 1928
Gold held excl agst F R notes	$194,324	$191,107
Total gold res	890,906	884,633
Total reserves	917,599	911,917
Total bills discted	292,522	314,026
Bills bgt in opn mkt	45,042	41,691
Total US Gv sec	35,286	26,606
Total bills and sec	373,350	382,823
Total resources	1,492,381	1,501,597
FR notes in act circ	343,565	344,684
Mem bk—res acct	877,231	879,519
Total deposits	891,454	891,775

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Consols for money today were 56⅝. De Beers was ... Rand Mines 3⅜. Bar silver was ...d. an ounce. Money was 3⅝ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were ... per cent; three months 4¼@4 1/16.

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK Aug. 31 (AP)—Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of $9,361,688,000 an increase of 1.9 per cent over last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 1.4 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Quotations to 3 p. m. (Not Closing)

Sales		High	Low	Last Aug.31	Last Aug.30
2000	Sta Gas	67⅝	67¼	67⅜	67
1700	Sta Mill	120½	118¼	118½	117⅞
1900	Sta Oil Cal.	58	57¾	58	58¼
6300	Sta Oil NJ.	45⅛	44¾	45	44⅞
6900	Sta Oil NY.	35½	35⅛	35¼	35⅛
300	Sta Pl Glass	4	4	4	..
400	Sta Sanitary	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
8500	St-Warner	101	99¼	99⅞	99¼
200	Stromberg	53¼	53	53	53
63300	Studebaker	79⅜	76⅜	79	76¼
7900	Stanley	49⅞	46⅜	47¼	50
1900	Sun Oil	33½	33	33½	32¾
1100	Super Oil	6½	6½	6¼	[illegible]
300	Wilson pf	69	68⅝	68⅝	69
1700	Woolworth	201½	199¼	200	199¼
1200	Wor Pump	39¾	39½	39¾	39½
100	Wor Pmp A	56	56	56	..
100	Wor Pmp B	48	48	48	..
6700	Wright Aer	177	172½	177	170
9900	Wrigley	84	76⅝	79¾	76
20000	Yel Truck	39⅛	37⅞	38½	37¼
200	Youngst'n	91⅜	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝

Markets at a Glance

BY THE A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; Radio and General Motors lead upward trend.

Bonds: Firm; Anaconda 7s again at new high.

Foreign Exchanges: Steady; yen up 10 points.

Cotton: Easy; bearish private crop advices.

Sugar: Lower; bearish European beet estimate.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; better export business.

Corn: Firm; frost damage Northwest.

Cattle: Steady to lower.

Hogs: Higher.

STRONGER TONE IN WHEAT MARKET

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (AP)—Better tone at Liverpool brought a little more confidence into the Chicago wheat pit at today's opening, and prices ranged unchanged to ⅝c above yesterday's close. The trade, however, continued uninterested, and there were enough offers on the upturn to bring a small recession. Cool weather lent firmness to the corn market, and with shorts covering and some buying by local interests prices were unchanged to ½c higher. Oats were steady and provisions easy.

Opening prices today: Wheat—September, 1.10⅛ to 1.10¼; December, 1.15¾ to 1.16; March, 1.20½; May, 1.23 to 1.23⅛. Corn—September, 93 to 93⅛c; December, 74¼ to 74½c; March, 76½ to 76⅞c; May, 79¼c. Oats—September new, 38¼ to 38½c; December new, 40¼c; March, 42⅞c; May, 44¼ to 44⅜c.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by ... Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	18.81	18.98	18.65	18.78	18.81
Dec.	18.74	18.81	18.50	18.60	18.64
Jan.	18.72	18.76	18.45	18.58	18.63
Mar.	18.75	18.86	18.50	18.58	18.64
May	18.80	18.84	18.52	18.53	18.69
July	18.74	18.74	18.54	18.54	18.58

Spots 19.05, down 5 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct.	18.32	18.34	18.00	18.09	18.20
Dec.	18.35	18.39	18.05	18.13	18.25
Jan.	18.36	18.37	18.06	18.14	18.25

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct.	18.31	18.40	18.11	18.15	18.22
Dec.	18.40	18.51	18.18	18.24	18.32
Jan.	18.44	18.44	18.18	18.19	18.35

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct.	9.80	9.92	9.79	9.90	9.84
Dec.	9.80	9.80	9.80	9.80	9.77
Jan.	9.72	9.82	9.71	9.80	9.77
Mar.	9.77	9.84	9.76	9.84	9.80
May	9.81	9.87	9.79	9.86	9.84

Spots 10.47, unchanged. Tone at close, quiet but steady. Sales (British) 5000; (American) 3600.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
Sept.	1.10⅛	1.10¾	1.10	1.10½
Dec.	1.15¾	1.16⅜	1.15¼	1.16
Mar.	1.20½	1.20⅞	1.20¼	1.20⅜
Corn				
Sept.	.93	.94⅞	.92¾	.94¼
Dec.	.74½	.75⅛	.74¼	.74¾
Mar.	.76½	.77⅞	.76½	.77⅛
Oats				
Sept.	.38⅜	.38¾	.38⅜	.38½
Dec.	.40⅜	.40⅝	.40⅜	.40⅝
Mar.	.42⅛	.43⅛	.42¾	.43
Lard				
Sept.	12.22	12.32	12.17	.1220
Oct.	12.47	.1252	.1240	.1240
Dec.	12.65	12.70	12.62	12.62

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct	1.12¼	1.11¼	1.11⅞	1.11¼
Dec	1.12	1.11⅛	1.11¾	1.11⅛

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Sept.	1.03½	1.03¼	1.03⅜	1.03⅞
Dec.	1.09¼	1.08¾	1.08⅞	1.08¾

RUSSIAN WOOL PURCHASES

LONDON, Aug. 31—An exchange telegraph dispatch from Melbourne says Soviet Russia is purchasing large quantities of Australian wool.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS (Sales in hundreds)

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

*Actual sales. †Ex dividend.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

There is one Investment Trust

out of the 100 or more in this Country whose shares sell at a price which is based on asset value, determined bi-weekly. This Trust is:

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The shares of this Trust, therefore, cannot sell above or below their value. The assets which determine the price of the shares are not buildings, machinery or land. They consist of 135 of the Country's strongest common stocks, which could be converted into cash in a few hours.

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Public Service Corporation of New Jersey

Dividend No. 85 on Common Stock
Dividend No. 39 on 8% Cumulative Preferred Stock
Dividend No. 23 on 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock
Dividend No. 1 on $5.00 Cumulative Preferred Stock

The Board of Directors of Public Service Corporation of New Jersey has declared dividends at the rate of 8% per annum on the 8% Cumulative Preferred Stock, being $2.00 per share; at the rate of 7% per annum on the 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock, being $1.75 per share; at the rate of $5.00 per annum on the non par value Cumulative Preferred Stock, being $1.25 per share; and 50 cents per share on the non par value Common Stock for the quarter ending September 30, 1928. Dividends are payable September 29, 1928, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 1, 1928.

Dividends on 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock are payable on the last day of each month.

T. W. Van Middlesworth, Treasurer.

Public Service Electric and Gas Company

Dividend No. 17 on 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock
Dividend No. 15 on 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock

The Board of Directors of Public Service Electric and Gas Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend on the 7% and 6% Preferred Stock of that Company. Dividends are payable September 29, 1928, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 1, 1928.

T. W. Van Middlesworth, Treasurer.

6½% Guaranteed Income

Full-paid 5-year Time Certificates. Issued for $100 to $10,000 in bond form with quarterly or semi-annual interest coupons. Monthly income easily arranged. Exempt Federal Income Tax to $300 interest yearly. Transferable and renewable. Joint ownership permitted. Protected by the safest known type of city real estate mortgages—plus the largest permanent capital in Colorado.

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HOME Savings Bank of Albany is your own idea of a helpful savings institution. An old established bank occupying one of the most modern and beautiful savings bank buildings in the United States. Management in the capable hands of experienced bankers and a board of trustees composed of reputable, successful business men. Interest rate, 4½% compounded quarterly, affords liberal interest return with absolute safety. Our simple savings by mail plan brings this bank with all its facilities and helpfulness as near to you as the nearest mail box.

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11 North Pearl St.
Albany, N.Y.

DECLINE SHOWN IN MIDWEST EMPLOYMENT

CHICAGO, Aug. 31—July showed the customary decline in industrial employment in the Seventh Federal Reserve District, vacation periods and inventory effecting the reduction in the number of workers as well as in the amount of payrolls.

Losses of 1 per cent in men and 6.1 per cent in pay were reported for the period June 15 to July 15 by plants employing 342,000. The heaviest decline was in metals and metal products group, where reductions amount to 4.41 per cent and 8.9 per cent, respectively.

All groups showed smaller payrolls, even those registering a gain in volume of employment, the most important of these gains being reported by the food products, vehicles, leather, paper and printing industries.

DIVIDENDS

Bush Terminal Co. declared the usual dividend of 1½ shares of common for each 100 shares of common, in addition to the regular quarterly cash dividend of 50 cents on the common. Both are payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 5. The regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 was declared on the debenture stock, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 28, and also the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 17.

Commercial Credit Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the common, $1.62½ on the 6½ per cent first preferred, 43¾ cents on the 7 per cent preferred and 50 cents on the 8 per cent preferred B, all payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the 6½ per cent cumulative preferred, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred. The common dividend is payable Sept. 20 to stock of record Sept. 10 and the preferred Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

United Dye Works Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 13.

Continental Baking Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the preferred, payable Oct 1 to stock of record Sept. 17.

Trustees of Old Colony Trust Associates have declared an initial quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Wabasso Cotton Co., Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14.

Borg-Warner Corporation declared a dividend of $2.10 on the preferred, covering the period from June 12 to Oct. 1, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. ... This is at the rate of $7 annually.

Calgary Power declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25, payable Oct. ... to stock of record Sept. 15.

Telautograph declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 10 to stock of record Sept. 29.

Portland Electric Power Co. declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the 6 per cent preferred and ... per cent on the 7 per cent prior preference stocks, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

GARDNER MOTOR COMPANY

The Gardner Motor Company reports for the six months ended June 30 profit of $201,574, after charges and depreciation but before federal taxes, compared with $140,958 in the first half of 1927.

7% GUARANTEED INCOME

Payable Semi-Annually

Short-term, full-paid certificates maturing in five years. Secured by first mortgages on homes in and around Denver, plus a conservative contingent reserve fund and rigid State supervision.

Issued in units of $50.00 to $5,000.00. Interest to $300 exempt from Federal Income Tax.

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Insurance Stocks
Specific Information on Request

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NEW YORK STEAM CORP.

New York Steam Corporation for the year ended June 30, 1928, reports net of $974,534 after federal taxes, interest, depreciation, etc., equivalent after deducting dividends on the $7 no-par preferred series A and $6 no-par dividend series stock to $11.89 a share on 30,000 no-par shares of common, compared with $933,209 or $16.37 a share on the common in the preceding year.

SOUTHERN GROCERY STORES

Southern Grocery Stores, Inc., reports sales for July, 1928, of $1,149,119, compared with $999,021 in July a year ago; for the seven months to July 31 this year sales weree $8,283,332, compared with $6,867,565 a year ago.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT SALE

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—The New York Stock Exchange membership of Stephen C. Markoe has been sold to Walter A. Quinn for $375,000, an increase of $25,000 over the preceding sale.

RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK VERY LIGHT

New High Prices Established for Season—Feeder Cattle Strong

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Aug. 31—Receipts of all classes of live stock were unusually light this week at the Union Stock Yards here.

Fat cattle prices advanced consistently and established new high prices for the season on a 50-cent to $1 higher market.

Following last week's sharp decline lambs advanced 75 cents to $1, and light hogs sold at the season's highest prices while heavyweights sold unevenly lower, according to a review by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

There was active competition daily for the limited supply of choice steers and yearlings, and after four days of consistently higher markets both steers and yearlings established a new top price for the season at $17.75.

Choice cattle sold mostly from $16 upward, and at the week's high time, a spread of $16.50 to $17.50 was representative of the grade.

Short fed and grassy steers predominated in receipts, and sold from $13.50 to $15. There were about 5000 westerns in the week's supply, and a spread of $12.40 to $13.25 was representative of the bulk with fed westerns carrying weight as high as $14.50. Grass fed cows sold mostly from $8@9, and heifers from $9.50@10.50.

Feeder cattle were in broad demand at strong prices, a spread of $11.50@12.50 taking the bulk.

Choice hogs scaling from 170 to 240 pounds were scarce, and sold consistently at the season's highest prices. Heavier weights, including packing sows and light hogs of lower grade were in slow demand, however, and are mostly 25 to 40 cents lower for the week.

Packing sows show as much as 60 cents decline in spots. At the close of the week the bulk of good and choice 160 to 250-pound weights sold from $12.50@12.85, with 260 to 320-pound averages from $11.85@12.40. Packing sows predominated within a spread of $11@11.25, smooth sorts selling up to $11.40.

The loading of western range lambs was curtailed following last week's sharp price decline and daily advances featured the week's trade. At the advance choice range lambs topped at $15.25, and the bulk sold from $14.00@15.15. Lambs of native origin predominated within a spread of $14.25@15, and choice yearlings topped at $12.

Fat sheep sold weak to 25 cents lower, a spread of $6@6.75 buying the bulk of native ewes. Feeding lambs were in broad demand at 15@25c higher prices, a spread of $13.50@14.15 taking the bulk.

INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES

STOCKS	Bid	Asked
Am Brit & Cont 50% pf	65	—
do $6 pf	90	94
do com	28	32
Am European Sec	52	55
Am Founders Tr	108	114
do 7 pf	49	54
do 6 pf	44	49
Am Invest Corp	12	12½
do 7 pf	49	54
Am Invest Sec	19	—
Beacon Participation Inc	20	23
Canadian Bk Tr ser D	18⅝	19½
Century Shares Trust	51½	52½
Chain Stores Invest Corp	60	—
do pf	120	—
Colonial Investors	22¼	23
Diversified Tr Shares	21¼	22
do ser B	19¼	20
F L Andrews Invest Tr	75	78
Federated Capital Corp	—	40
do pf without war	—	25
do pf with war	—	28
do units new	85¾	90
First Fed For Inv	105	110
Financial Invest Co	26¼	28¼
Fixed Trust Shares	18¾	19½
Guardian Investment (Conn)	18	—
do pf	20	28
Guardian Investors	22	25
do $3 units	48	52
do 6% units	98	102
General Stockyards Corp 6 pf	98½	100½
do com	38½	—
Gen Pub Ser Cor	24½	25½
do 6 pf	100½	102½
do 7 pf	125	—
Incorp Investors	74	76
Int Sec Corp of Am class A	59	61
do class B	34	39
do 6s pf	87	82½
do 6½s pf	93	98
Investors Trustee Shares	15⅝	16¼
Investment Co of Am A	147	—
Investment Trust Cert A	16¾	17⅞
do B	15¾	16¼
Insurance Shres C (ser A-27)	24½	—
do ser B-28	20⅝	21⅝
do ser C-27	24¾	—
do ser F-27	27½	—
do ser H-27	23⅛	24⅛
Investment Trust of N Am	10½	11
Investment Tr of N Y	10½	11
Jackson & Curtis Inv Asso	107½	109¾
Jackson & Curtis Sec Corp	250	—
do pf	100	—
Joint Investors	33	—
do units	125	—
do 6 pf	100	—
Massachusetts Investors Trst	87½	89¾
Mohawk Invest Corp A	101	103
Mutual Inv Trust	10⅛	11⅛
Oil Shares Inc units	72½	75
Old Colony Inv Tr	28	31
Pathe Invest Corp pf	87	90
do com	28	32
Pow & Lt Sec Tr	52	54
Provident Trustee Shares	22⅜	22⅞
Railway & Light Ser	78	—
do pf	104	106
Second Int Corp	48	53
do 6 pf	42	47
Second Financial Invest	27	29
Shawmut Association 40% pd	52	53
Shawmut Bank Inv Tr	37	39½
Standard Inter Sec Corn units	54	60
do com	17	20
Standard Investing	38	40
do 5½s pf	103½	106
State Street Inv Corp	142	145
U S & British Tr	74	79
United Equities Inc	105	—
United St El Lt P ser A	36¼	37¼
United Invest Asur units	124⅞	125⅛
do Founders Shares	12¼	12½
U S Shares Corp ser A 1 n	12½	13⅞
do ser A	12¼	12¾
do Bond Tr ser B	42½	44
do Bank Tr ser C-1	24⅝	25¾
do Bank Tr ser C-2	25⅝	26⅞
do Bank Tr ser C-3 n	20¼	22½
BONDS		
A B C Corp 5s '53	90	94
Atl Securities Co 4½s '53	97	—
Financial Invest 5s '30	98¾	—
do conv 5s '32	97⅝	—
do 5s '40	94	—
Guardian Investors 5s '48	99	102
No Amer Inv Cor 5s '47	92	—
Old Colony Inv Tr 4½s	90	94
Railway & Lt 5s ser 7-9	97	—
do 4½s '33	90	91½
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr 4½s '42	90	93
do 5s '52	95	98

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

NEW YORK RAILWAYS CORP.

	1928	1927
July gross	$575,063	$585,881
Net af taxes	93,238	90,507
*Surp af chgs	24,433	13,354
7 mos gross	3,831,083	3,993,066
Net af taxes	502,019	569,941
*Surp af chgs	67,608	36,296

*Before interest on adjustment income bonds.

GLIDDEN COMPANY EARNINGS

Glidden Company net for the nine months ended July 31, 1928, is equal after allowing for dividend requirements on $6,972,200 7 per cent prior preferred to $2.47 a share on 400,000 no-par common shares, compared with $1.37 a share in the like 1927 period calculated on the above share basis.

METROPOLITAN EDISON CO.

Metropolitan Edison Co. reports for the 12 months ended July 31:

	1928	1927
12 mos' gross	$10,858,794	$10,390,866
Net aft tax, chgs and depr	2,968,080	2,597,106

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Ex col 4s '48	89	89
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99	99
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	105¾	105¾
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	103¾	103¾
Am Cynamid 5s '42	92⅞	92⅞
Am Gas 6½s	98	98
Am Smelting 5s '47	102	101½
Am Smelting 6s '47	107¼	107¼
Am T & T col 4s '29	99¼	99
Am T & T col 5s '46	104⅜	104⅛
Am T & T 4s '36	94½	94¼
Am T & T sf 5s '60	104½	104
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	106¾	106¾
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	99¾	99½
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	104¼	104¼
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	105¼	104¾
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	135⅞	135
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	133	132
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	101⅞	101⅞
Armour & Co 4½s '39	91⅞	91⅝
Armour & Co 5½s '43	93¼	93
Associated Oil 6s '35	102⅞	102¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	88½	88½
Atch T&SF 4s	94¼	94
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	90	90
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	89½	89½
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	97	97
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	89¾	89¾
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	77¾	77¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100⅛	100⅛
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	107	107
B&O 1st 4s '48	92¾	92½
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	92½	92½
B&O cv 4½s '33	98	97½
B&O rfg 5s '95	101⅝	101⅜
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102¼	102
B&O 5s series D	101½	101½
B&O rfg 6s '95	109	108¾
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40	104¼	104¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105	105
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	99⅝	99⅝
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	102½	102
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104½	104
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	69	68
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104¼	104
Bklyn-Man Tr s f 6s '68	98⅜	98⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	280	280
Buff R & P 4½s '57	93	92½
Buff R & P 6s	101	101
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	103¼	103¼
Cal Pet 5½s '38	101	101
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97⅝	97½
Can North deb 6½s '46	116½	116½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	97¾	97¾
Cen of Ga 6s '29	100¼	100¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	87¾	87⅝
Certainteed 5½s '48	91⅛	91⅛
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	100	100
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99	98¾
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99⅛	99⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	99⅛	99
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	62½	62½
Chi B & Q gen 4s '68	94	93⅞
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	98¼	98¼
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	85¾	85
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69½	68¾
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	100½	100½
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	86⅛	86⅛
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32	95⅞	95¾
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	96⅛	96⅛
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	96	95⅞
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	77¾	76⅞
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	94¾	94¼
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	97¼	97¼
Chi & Nw deb 5s '33	102	102
Chi Railway 5s '27	81½	81½
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	89⅞	89⅞
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	94½	94¼
Chi RI&P 4½s	94	93½
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	100	98⅞
Chi Ter Hau & SE in 5s '60	92½	92½
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	99½	99½
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	102¾	102⅛
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	88	88
Chile Copper 5s '47	95	94½
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	90	90
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	96½	96¼
Colum Gas 5s	98	98
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	100	99¾
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	92¼	92⅛
Com Inv Trust 6s	96½	96
Commercial Credit 5½s	92⅛	92⅛
Con Gas 5½s '45	105¾	105¾
Cont P & B Mills 6½s '44	95⅝	95⅝
Container Corp 5s ct '43	92½	92½
Container Corp 6s '46	101½	101½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	100¼	100¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s	102	102
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	76	76
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	78½	78
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	95⅜	95
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	105	105
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	98⅛	98
Cumerland T&T 5s '37	101½	101½
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	99½	99½
Dery Dry Goods 7s '42	70	70
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	103¾	103¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	90½	90½
Den & Rio G im 5s '28	90½	90½
Des M & Ft Dodge 4s '35 ctfs	29	29
Detroit Ed 5s '55	104¾	104
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	98¾	98¼
Duke-P Power 6s '66	104¾	104¾
Dul So Sh & At 5s '37	84	84
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	98	98
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	101	100⅛
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	97	96¾
East Tenn Va G 5s '30	108¾	108¾
Erie gen 4s '96	80½	79⅝
Erie cv 4s B '53	81½	81½
Erie 5s '67	95¼	94⅞
Ft Worth & Den 1st	105⅛	105⅛
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	108½	108½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¼	102
Gen Pet 5s '40	100⅜	100
Gen Refractories 6s '52	103½	103½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107½	107½
Goodyear 5s '57	92	91½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105¾	105¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	97¼	97¼
Great Northern 5s '73 D	97¼	97¼
Great Northern 7s '36	112¾	112½
Green Bay & West deb B	26½	26½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	97½	97½
Havana El Ry Lt&P 5s '5	84	84
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	93½	92
Hudson Coal 5s '62	89¼	89
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	89	88¾
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	99¼	99¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	99½	99½
Humle Oil 5½s '32	101¼	101¼
Ill Bel Tel rfg 5s '56	103½	103⅜
Ill Cen 4s '53	89⅝	88½
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	92¾	92⅝
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63 A	103⅜	102
Ind Limestone 6s '46	91⅜	91
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92¼	92¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	98	97½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	78¾	78¾
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66	78⅝	78⅝
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	98	98
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	80	79⅞
Inter Rap Trans 5s sta '66	78¾	78⅝
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	98¼	98
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	97¾	96½
Int & Gt Nor 5s '56 B	96¾	96¾
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	106	106
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	93¾	92¾
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	97½	97½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	94¼	94⅛
Jamestown F 4s	90	90
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	74	74
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105¾	105¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	89¾	89¾
Kayser 5½s '47	114	114
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	107½	107½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103½	103½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	104¾	104¾
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	97¾	97⅝
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	100½	100½
Liquid Carbon 6s '41	128	124
Little Miami 4s	88	88
Loew's Inc 6s '41	112⅛	110½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	101¾	101¼
L&N col 5s '31	101½	101½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	68½	68½
Manila Sol 4s '39	74½	74½
McCrory 5½s '41	98¾	98¾
Mid Cont Pet 6½s '40	105	105
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100¼	100
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	89¼	89¼
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	99¼	99¼
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	101	101
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	87¼	87¼
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	86½	86½
Mo K & T 4½s '78	94	93½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	104	104
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	100⅞	100⅞
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79¼	78½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99¾	99
Montana Power 5s A '43	103½	103½
Montana Power 5s D	100	99½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	87	86½
Murray Body 6½s '34	98¼	98⅛
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	59¼	59¼
Nat Rad 6½s '47	81	81
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4s '51	11¼	11¼
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57	14⅛	14⅛
N E T & T 4½s B '61	100⅞	100⅜
N O & M E im 4½s '52	95¾	95¾
NYC&HR con 4s '98	90½	90½
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	98¾	98¾
N Y City 4½s Nov '57	104⅛	104⅛
N Y Edison 5s '44	104¼	104¼
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	112½	112½
NY NH&H cv 6s	113	113
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	104	104
NY Ry inc 6s '65	23½	23⅛
N Y Tel gen 4½s '39	100	100
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110¼	110¼
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	85½	85½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	76¼	76¼
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	100⅞	100⅞
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	67	67
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	90⅜	90
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	94½	94½
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	88⅞	88½
Otis Steel 6s '41	100	99¾
Pac P&L 1st rfg 5s '30	100¼	100¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103¼	103¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	95	95
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100¼	100¼
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	80¼	77½
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	100	99¾
Penn R R 5s '64	103⅝	103⅝
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	110¼	110¼
Penn R R col 7s '30	103⅛	103
Phil Balt & Wash 5s '74	98⅝	82⅝
Phil So 5s '67	98⅝	98
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	107½	107⅛
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	108	108
Postal Tel C 5s	94	94
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	94½	93⅞
Pub Service 4½s	142½	141
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	142	142
Pure Oil 5½s '37	98½	98⅛
Remington Rand 5½s '47	95¾	93¾
Remington Rnd 5½s '47 war	95⅝	95
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	103	103
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	99¾	99¾
St L & S F 4s A '50	87⅞	87⅝
St L & S F 4½s '78	90¼	89¾
St L & S F 5½s D '42	90	90
St L & S F inc 6s '60	101⅜	101¼
St L S W con 4s '32	95½	95½
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	93½	93¼
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	50	50
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	43	43
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	71½	71½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	96	96
Shell Pipe 5s '47	97½	97
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	98¾	98⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99½	99½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102	101⅞
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	98	97⅝
So Colo Pow 6s '47	103⅛	102¾
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99⅜	99
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	92½	92
So Ry con 5s '94	110	109¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	120	120
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103½	103½
Stand Milling 5½s '45	102¾	102¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102½	102½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	94	94
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	99	99
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106¾	106¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	100¼	100¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	68⅝	68⅝
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	99⅝	99⅝
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅝	102¼
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100⅞	100⅞
Union Pacific 4½s '67	97	97
U S Rubber 5s '47	88½	88
U S Rubber 7½s '30	103	103
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	95¼	95
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100⅞	100⅞
U S Steel s f 5s '63	107½	107
Va Ry 5s '62	105½	104¾
Wabash 4½s '78	91	90½
Wabash 5s B '76	99	99
Western Electric 5s '44	103	103
Western Maryland 4s '52	80½	80¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	98¼	97½
Western Pac 5s A '46	98	98
Western Un 5s '51	101¾	101¾
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	103	103
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	100	100
Winc R Arms 7½s '41	107½	107½
Youngston 5s	100	99¾

LIBERTY BONDS

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

	Open	High	Low	Last Aug[illegible]	Last Aug29
3½s '47	99.18	99.18	99.18	99.18	99.16
1st 4¼s '47	100.31	100.31	101	101	100.30
3d 4¼s '28	99.31	99.31	99.31	99.31	100.00
4th 4¼s '38	101.6	101.6	101.3	101.3	101.3
4th 4¼s rg	101	101	101	101	
US 3⅜s '47	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.4
US 4s '54	106.22	106.22	106.20	106.20	106.20

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antioquia 7s A '45	97⅜	97⅜
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	94½	94½
Argentine 5½s '62	95	95
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99½	99½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99⅝	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99¾	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99⅞	99⅞
Australia 4½s '57	89¼	88¾
Australia 5s '55	97¼	97¼
Australia 5s '57	97¼	97
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100½	99¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	105⅛	105⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107¾	107¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106	106
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115	114⅞
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	99⅛	99⅛
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	94½	94½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	104½	104
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	98¼	97¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	105½	105½
Bordeau (City) 6s '34	100¼	100¼
Brazil 6½s '26	95⅞	95¾
Brazil 6½s '27	95¾	95½
Brazil (US) 6½s '57	95¾	95¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	108¾	108½
Bremen 7s '35	101½	101¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	85⅛	95⅛
Buenos Aifes 6s Apr '60	94½	94¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61	94½	94¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	100	100
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	90¼	90¼
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100½	100⅜
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	100½	100½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	93	93
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	90¾	99¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	94½	94¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	94¼	94¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102½	102½
Columbia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	98	98
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	90¼	90½
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	89½	89
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	96¾	96¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	102¾	102¾
Cundi 6½s '91	90⅞	90⅝
Est R R Co 7s '64	103⅝	103⅝
Fiat 7s '46 war	106	106
Finland 5½s '58	91½	91½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	98⅜	98⅜
French Nat SS 7s '49	102	102
French (Rep) 7s '49	107	107
French (Rep) 7½s '41	114⅝	114⅝
Germ 7s '49	106½	106¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	89⅛	89⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	90	90
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	89⅜	89¼
Germ G E 6s '48	93⅝	93⅝
Greek 6s '68	88¼	88
Hungary Mun 7s '46	94½	94¼
Ilseder Steel 7s '46	101	101
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	97¼	97¼
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	96½	96⅛
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	97¼	97¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	98	97½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	102	101⅞
Jap 7s	99¼	99¼
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100½	100½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100¾	100¼
Mex 4s small A '10	24¾	24¾
Mex 4s large A '10	26¾	26¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	92½	92¼
Monte 7s war	111¼	111¼
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	101⅜	101⅜
New So Wales 5s '57	94½	94¼
New So Wales 5s '58	94¾	94⅜
Nord Deut 6s	93¼	93¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	101⅜	101½
Norway (King) 5s '63	97	96⅞
Norway 5½s '65	100½	100½
Norway (King) 6s '43	102⅞	102¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	102¾	102¾
Oslo Gas 5s	90¾	90¾
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	99	99
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	103½	103½
Paris-Orleans 5½s	95½	95½
Peru 6s '60	90⅝	90¼
Peru 7s '59	90¼	90¼
Peru 7½s '40	105½	105⅜
Poland 6s '40	90¼	90¼
Poland 7s '47	89¾	89¼
Poland 8s '50	99¾	99¾
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	102	102
Prague (City) 7½s '52	106	106
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	98½	98½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	97¾	97¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	98	97¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52	93¼	92¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	107⅜	107⅜
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	94⅛	94⅛
Sante Fe (Prov 7s '42	98	98
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	104⅞	104⅞
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	98⅝	98⅝
Siemens 7s '35	100⅞	100⅞
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	103¼	103¼
Soissons (City) 6s '36	99¾	99¾
Swiss Confed 8s '40	111½	111½
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	104	104
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '29	99¼	98¾
Toho El Pow 7s '55	98¾	98¾
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	90½	90¼
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	93¾	93¾
Tyrol 7½s '55	100	100
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	91¼	91⅛
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	97	97
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	118¼	118¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	97⅞	97⅝
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	109	109
Vienna 6s	88¼	88¼

NORTHWEST ENGINEERING CO.

Northwest Engineering Co. sales and net profits for the first six months were each 14 per cent ahead of the corresponding period of 1927. Increased operations thus far in the second half indicate earnings for the full year will run at least 18 per cent ahead of last year, when the company reported the record net of $1,406,763, equal to $4.68 a share on 300,000 no-par shares. On this basis Northwest will show net for the year in excess of $1,659,980, or $5.53 a share. As it usually does more business in the second half of the year than in the first half, it is probable that net may exceed $1,800,000, or $6 a share.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, Aug. 31—The weekly statement of the Bank of England compares as follows:

	Aug. 30,'28	Aug. 23,'28
Circulation	£135,441,000	£134,920,000
Public deposits	19,228,000	16,611,000
Private deposits	95,303,000	97,893,000
Gov't securities	29,140,000	27,968,000
Other securities	43,443,000	45,093,000
Resgerves	60,175,000	49,652,000
Prop res liab	52.5%	52.%
Bullion	175,867,000	174,823,000

NATIONAL RAW SILK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—A feature of the new National Raw Silk Exchange, which will open Sept. 11, will be a movable "ring" around which trading will be conducted. The "ring" weighs about a ton.

TELEPHONE APPROPRIATION

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31—Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania appropriated $1,594,681 for new construction, making total appropriation since the beginning of the year $21,212,904.

STRUCTURAL STEEL ORDERS

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 — Structural steel orders placed in the last week totaled about 37,500 tons, compared with 36,000 tons in the preceding week, and 42,000 tons a fortnight ago.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS ENJOY A RAPID GROWTH

Expansion on Both Asset and Percentage Basis Leads Country

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—Leading banks in New York City are growing faster than any other group of banks in this country—probably the world—both on an asset basis and on a percentage basis.

In the four years ended Aug. 22 these reporting banks have been reduced in number from 67 to 45 but their loans, discounts and investments have increased from $5,876,937,000 to $7,107,620,000, an increase of $1,230,000.

Four years ago New York's 67 reporting banks had credits averaging $87,715,000. The 45 banks now reporting have an average of $70,232,000. Stated in percentage the increase in credits for four years was 80 per cent.

During the same period Chicago reporting banks were reduced from 48 to 43. Total loans, discounts and investments for all reporting banks increased from $1,601,082,000 to $2,047,602,000.

Chicago banks had average outstanding credits of $33,560,000 four years ago. They now average $47,616,000. The average increase, $14,056,000, is just about one-fifth the average increase shown by New York City banks. On a percentage basis Chicago shows an increase of 41.8 per cent, or just slightly more than half the rate of gain shown by New York institutions.

Leading banks throughout the country, excluding New York City banks, on Aug. 15 had $15,070,787,000 credits, making an average of $25,500,000 for the 591 reporting banks. Four years ago the average for all reporting banks outside of New York City was $17,120,000.

There has, therefore, been an increase of 48.8 per cent in growth in average loans, discounts and investments of these banks.

Complete figures for all banks are only available once a year, so the expansion by smaller banks cannot be stated with the accuracy that is possible for leading banks that make weekly reports.

This drift of business to larger institutions has attracted quite a little attention and it may be partly responsible for the fact that two large new banks are expected to begin business in New York before the end of the present year.

There are more than 27,000 banks in the United States. Forty-five New York City banks own about 12 per cent of the total assets. At least 35 per cent of all banking assets are owned by about 2.5 per cent of the banks.

These leading banks have outstanding credits averaging more than $34,000,000 each. The other 98½ per cent, or about 26,350 banks, have outstanding average credits of about $1,500,000 each.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renew'l rate	7½%	7½%
Commercial paper	5 @5¼	5 @5¼
Customers' loans	5¼@5½	5¾@6
Collateral loans	5½@5¾	5¾@6
Year money	5	5
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	6	6
Four to six months	6	6

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	58⅝c	58⅝c
Bar silver in London	26 11/16d	26⅞d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$71,000,000	$1,135,000,000
Year ago today	74,000,000	
Balances	32,000,000	123,000,000
Year ago today	37,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	27,951,374	88,000,900

Acceptance Market

30 day	4⅜@4½
60 day	4⅜@4½
90 days	4⅜@4½
4 months	4⅜@4⅝
5 months	5 @4⅞
6 months	5 @4⅞

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Budapest	6%
Boston	5	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	5	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	5	Helsingfors	6½
Dallas	4½	Lisbon	9
Kansas City	4½	London	4½
Minneapolis	4½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	5	Oslo	5½
New York	5	Paris	3½
Richmond	5	Prague	5⅜
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	4½	Rome	6
Amsterdam	4½	Sofia	10
Athens	10	Stockholm	4
Berlin	7	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	5	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5	Vienna	6½
Bucharest	6	Warsaw	9

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.84 13/16	$4.85	$4.8665
Cables	4.85⅛	4.85⅜	4.8665
France—franc	.0390½	.0390½	.193
Belgium—belga	.1391	.1391	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅞	.0524	.193
Germany—mark	.2382½	.2382½	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1409⅞	.1409⅞	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2669	.2669	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.4009¼	.4009	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1743¾	.1743¾	.1749
Norway—krone	.2669	.2669	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0061⅜	.0061⅜	.193
Spain—peseta	.1661½	.1660	.193
Sweden—krona	.2677	.2677	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1925¾	.1925¾	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176	.0176	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol.	.5004	.5006¼	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.6487⅞	.6504	*
India—rupee	.3638	.3638	.4866
Japan—yen	.4540	.4530	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5650	.5650	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4214	.4214	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1195	.1195	.3245
Chile—peso	.1208	.1208	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9875	.9875	.9733
Peru—pound	3.99	3.99	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	1.0235	1.0235	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.1930	.1930	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00 3-32	1.00⅛	1.00
Cuba—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4400	.4425	.4985

*Par unsettled.

DODGE OUTPUT GAINS

Operations of the Dodge Brothers division of Chrysler Corporation have been showing a steady increase since the Chrysler management took charge the first of August. At the present time the Dodge plants are turning out on the average more than 1000 units a day, including Graham Brothers trucks.

PENNSYLVANIA LOADINGS

Total loaded cars handled by the Pennsylvania System for the week ended Aug. 25 were 166,489 compared with 163,946 in the preceding week and 171,224 in the like week of 1927. Loadings from Jan. 1 to date totaled 5,168,405 cars, compared with 5,462,736 in the like 1927 period.

RADIO

SIX STAR ACTS NOW ON RADIO BANQUET EVENT

Madame Schumann-Heink Heads List for Sept. 18 Chain Radiocast

Six acts, the personnel of which is known throughout the Nation, have already been scheduled for presentation at the radio industries broadcast from Hotel Astor, New York City, on the evening of Sept. 18. Six or seven more remain to be announced as soon as Paul B. Klugh, Chicago, general chairman, has made the definite selections. The all-star program is to go out over the combined stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System, the National Broadcasting Company and a large number of stations with membership in the National Association of Broadcasters, between 10 and 12 o'clock eastern daylight standard time.

The all-star features already selected consist of two nationally known orchestras, a team of blackface comedians, a grand opera star, a comedienne and a famous concert baritone.

The grand opera singer is none other than Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, whose golden voice is the most beloved in America. It is she who, a few months ago, gave her rambling hacienda, near San Diego, worth more than $250,000, to disabled American soldiers. Mme. Schumann-Heink appears through the courtesy of the Radio Corporation of America.

Paul Whiteman, king of jazz, and his orchestra will be Columbia Phonograph Company's gift to the radio fans when they tune in on the banquet on the epoch-making night of Sept. 18. "Jazz is art," says the famous bandmaster. "It is the only thing in music we have produced in America, no matter whether you call it good, bad, or indifferent."

Next to put his name on the dotted line to appear at the banquet radiocast was John Charles Thomas, concert and opera baritone. Mr. Thomas won fame for his work in "Maytime" and "Apple Blossom," and suddenly thereafter forsook the stage for concert work. Almost instantly he was hailed by the critics abroad as well as in New York. His operatic success at Theater de la Monnaire in Brussels definitely established him with music lovers. Mr. Thomas's appearance was made possible by Balkite, Fansteel Products Company, Inc.

Fannie Brice is to come to the banquet to sing an assortment of comic and not so comic songs, and of course she will do a monologue. She is presented by the Crosley Radio Corporation.

Another orchestra leader of international fame is Vincent Lopez, and he and his orchestra, through the courtesy of Kolster Radio Corporation will present a program of ultramodern music.

Mr. Lopez has the unique record of playing two consecutive years in New York City as a Keith headliner without leaving town.

The manufacturers of Majestic radio sets, Grigsby-Grunow Company, have selected Moran and Mack, their musical representatives over the Columbia chain, to make merry for those attending the radio banquet by radio.

The querulous voice of the fellow with the world weary air belongs to Charles Mack, the business head of the team. The other "black crow" is known as George, to a few, and as plain Moran to millions. Both of these blackface stars were born in Kansas, and trouped separately for thousands of miles with various theatrical companies before they accidentally met and decided to start out together in the present combination, which has made them known from ocean to ocean.

Radio Program Notes

VINCENT LOPEZ, noted radiocast orchestra director, will make the first of a series of nation-wide radio appearances in the Kolster Radio Hour to be transmitted by 19 associated stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System at 10 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, Wednesday night, Sept. 5. He will present his original orchestra.

The name of Vincent Lopez has been a household word in radio for some six years—really since the inception of the new art. He has leaped out of the class of popular dance orchestras, and as is indicated by the last several years, has arrived at a very outstanding position.

The first Kolster program by Vincent Lopez and his orchestra features the famous Irving Berlin song hit of 1910, "Alexander's Ragtime Band," in a symphonic version. The orchestra will also present "Les Vanities Symphonique," which is the premiere of this symphonic piece of music based on the outstanding melodies of the new Earl Carroll "Vanities."

Any radio program by Vincent Lopez would be incomplete without one of his famous solos, and, therefore, the radio audience will hear a characteristic piano number played by the maestro, with a quartet and full orchestral background.

Stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System through which the Kolster Radio Hour may be enjoyed are: WOR, WCAU, WNAC, WEAN, WEEI, WMAK, WCAO, WJAS, WADC, WHK, WKRC, WGHP, WMAQ, WOWO KMOX, KMBC, WSPD, WMAF, WICC.

The Buccaneers visited a county fair recently and captured some very interesting people, whom they will bring before the microphone in their program at 10:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, Wednesday night, Sept. 5, through 19 associated stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Of particular interest to the radio audience will be the Lilliputians which the Buccaneers brought back for their program. Just how these little people are to face the microphone is presenting a problem to the Cap'n. Most of the microphone stands are too high, so the Buccaneers are busy devising some way in which they can place their little captives before the "mike" so that they may be heard by the listening audience.

The Buccaneers program is transmitted by the following stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System: WOR, WEAN, WCAO, WKRC, WOWO, WSPD, WHK, WCAU, WFBL, WJAS, WGHP, KMOX, WMAF, WNAC, WMAK, WADC, WMAQ, KMBC, WICC.

Some of the ballet music from Gounod's opera "Faust" is the high-spot of the mid-week concert to be offered by the United Military Band at 9:30 o'clock eastern daylight saving time, Wednesday night, Sept. 5, through 21 associated stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. The Ballet music which the band will play is "Entry of the Trojan Maidens" and "Pas Seul of Helen." The program will be opened with Keler-Bela's "Lustspiel" Overture, and brought to a close with Reeve's "Second Connecticut" March.

Stations which will radiocast this feature are: WOR, WEAN, WCAO, WAIU, WMAQ, KMBC, WMAF, WCAU, WFBL, WJAS, WKRC, WOWO, KOIL, WICC, WNAC, WMAK, WADC, WGHP, KMOX, WSPD, WHK.

Two modern song writers will be heard through the Gimbel station, WGBS, at 10:30 p. m., on Wednesday, Sept. 5, when Albert Von Tilzer and A. Seymour Brown sing some of the songs that made their names by-words for melody. Among the numbers that these men have produced are "Apple Blossom Time," "Oh, By Jingo," "Chili Bean," "Dapper Dan" and many others. These songsters have also written the hits for such musical comedies as "Gingham Girl," "Adrienne," "Bye, Bye Bonnie" and "Honey Girl."

With the time of radiocast changed from Monday afternoons to Wednesday nights, the "Yellow Cab Gayeties" will go on the air through stations of the NBC System from 7:30 to 8 o'clock, Wednesday night, Sept. 5. William and Suzanne, who direct the Gayeties, will provide a half-hour of drama interspersed with music. Characters who will be heard during the broadcast will again be Arline and Jack, who are engaged, and Peterkins and Babette, young relatives of Arline. KPO and KFI are the NBC System stations radiocasting this half-hour.

A new "theme" program, entitled "Long, Long Ago," will be heard through 21 associated stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System at 9 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, Wednesday night, Sept. 5.

"Long, Long Ago" will take the radio audience back to the time of the old musical masters, by rendering such of their compositions which are characteristic of the period in which they lived.

Revealing further details of their adventures, "Jack and Ethyl, the Motor Mates," will be heard in their weekly radiocast through stations associated with the NBC System in the half-hour beginning at 8 o'clock, Wednesday night, Sept. 5.

These young newlyweds have traveled thousands of miles on the "Roads to Romance" in the great Pacific Coast Empire, seeking pleasure in the states of Washington, Oregon, and California. Stations radiocasting this program are KHQ, KOMO, KGW, KGO, KPO, and KFI.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Abbie E. Higgins, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. O. E. Jones, Youngstown, O.
O. E. Jones, Youngstown, O.
Margaret H. Luther, Poynette, Wis.
Fredrick Jones, Youngstown, O.
Robert O. Jones, Youngstown, O.
Mrs. Ellen Hatton, Troy, N. Y.
Frank R. Hatton, Troy, N. Y.
Leonard F. Hatton, Troy, N. Y.
Mrs. Susan Pheasant, Ottawa, Can.
F. Walker Pheasant, Ottawa, Can.
Kenneth Gillanders, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Florence Gillanders, Chicago, Ill.
Dorothy Margaret Gillanders, Chicago, Ill.
Aida L. Jones, Springfield, Mass.
Alice E. Way, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Mabel A. Brockway, Batavia, N. Y.
Clarence A. Brockway, Batavia, N. Y.
Hugh F. Caskie, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Hugh F. Caskie, Toledo, O.
R. F. Caskie, West Somerville, Mass.
Mrs. R. F. Caskie, West Somerville, Mass.
Mrs. Emily W. Denniston, Englewood, N. J.
Martha E. Mattheas, Jersey City, N. J.
Mrs. Mae M. Bell, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Eline Fischer, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Elsie Yauch, Newark, N. J.
John J. Yauch, Newark, N. J.
Stanley B. Smith, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Agnes E. Turner, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. Sarah L. Bernard, Chevy Chase, Md.
Mrs. E. Shoebotham, Woodstock, Can.
Barbara Shoebotham, Woodstock, Can.
John G. Thomson, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Edna H. Hanover, Montclair, N. J.
George H. Hanover, Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. Jessie S. Haviland, New York City.
Howard Ross Haviland, New York City.
Mrs. Sue Moore Bull, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
John E. Waterhouse, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. John H. Kesten, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mrs. Sam Seton, New York City.
Mrs. Nellie Thomas, Walkerville, Mont.
Miss Anna C. Johnson, Morristown, N. J.
Mrs. Isabel R. Gammons, Middleboro, Mass.
Mrs. Emma Reval, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Annie R. Forschler, New Orleans, La.
Herbert H. Forschler, New Orleans, La.
Elaine Forschler, New Orleans, La.
Bertha E. Sumner, Batavia, N. Y.
Edythe C. Sumner, Batavia, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary E. Shirley, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mrs. Alice L. Babson, Gloucester, Mass.
Miss Tillie Williams, Huntington, W. Va.
Betty L. Manning, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Ella M. Tyke, Detroit, Mich.
Thomas V. Tyke, Detroit, Mich.
Raymond Hobson, Fall River, Mass.
Mrs. Ida M. Lilly, New York City.
Mrs. Pauline Sonderling, New York City.
John A. Crosier, Northampton, Mass.
Helen E. Crosier, Northampton, Mass.
J. A. H. Crosier, New York City.
Norma Necker, New Gardens, L. I., N. Y.
Mary A. Manring, Denver, Colo.
Miss Nellie Smith, Denver, Colo.
Hazel C. Finlay, Bayside, L. I., N. Y.
Fannie W. Webster, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Melissa A. Derr, La Crosse, Wis.
Mrs. Ada Mayer, San Antonio, Tex.
Clinton W. Parker, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Susan B. Grant, Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. Eva L. Lombard, Pasadena, Calif.

Columbia Announces WABC New Key Station

CAREFULLY planned expansion in all departments of the Columbia Broadcasting System will become effective on Sunday, Sept. 2, at which time a new key station will head the network for the first time, and two stations will join the chain.

WABC, owned and operated by the Atlantic Broadcasting Corporation, will assume the duties of key station for the Columbia System for all radiocasts on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday evenings, and on Sunday afternoons. WOR, the original key station, will continue to officiate as key on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights.

The two additional stations joining the network at this time are WHK, owned and operated by the Radio Air Service Corporation of Cleveland, O., and WICC, owned and operated by the Bridgeport Broadcasting Station, Inc., of Bridgeport, Conn. These two stations will be joined on the chain whenever the Columbia Broadcasting System is on the air.

Not only does the expansion policy affect the number of broadcasting stations included in the hookup, but also the number of hours on the air occupied with Columbia programs. Approximately one year ago the Columbia Broadcasting System came into existence with a total of 16 associated stations and a total of 10 occupied hours on the air weekly. Beginning Sunday afternoon, the operations schedule of the Columbia System calls for 22 stations in the chain and a total of 22 occupied hours weekly.

Ford Will Build "Museum Village" at Dearborn, Mich.

Industries and Homes to Be Conducted Along Ways of Colonial Times

NEW YORK (AP)—Henry Ford is going to build near his home in Dearborn, Mich., a "museum village" of the ancient and historic buildings he has purchased all over the United States and in England.

People will actually live there, in old houses and cottages, which Mr. Ford has had carefully taken down to be removed from all parts of the country and set up again in his village. They will use his antique furniture and tools, and will, as nearly as possible, carry on their lives, both domestically and industrially, exactly as their ancestors did in colonial and post-colonial days.

The village will be similar in plan to Mr. Ford's Wayside Inn, at South Sudbury, Mass., and his Botsford Inn, on the old Grand River Road out of Detroit, only on a larger scale, reports Samuel Crowthers in the September Ladies' Home Journal.

Its purpose is educational. Besides being a permanent pageant of America, it is to serve as part of a technical school illustrating the development of the domestic science and industrial arts in America.

The buildings will be grouped in a loose way about a green, since the village green is primarily an old English institution transplanted into New England.

Two sections more modern will be a reproduction of Menlo Park when in 1879 Thomas A. Edison for the first time gave a general exhibition of electric lighting by incandescent bulbs and the identical laboratory and many of the tools which Mr. Edison has for many years used at Fort Myers, Fla.

BRITISH-MEXICAN SHIP BUILT TO CARRY GRAIN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Indication of the expectation of Mexico being an agrarian country is seen here in the completion of a new vessel by the Leyland Line, subsidiary of the International Mercantile Marine Company, for the Liverpool-Mexico trade.

The Atlantian, as the new vessel is named, has been designed specifically for the carrying of grains and bale goods and the hold has been fitted with shifting boards and other devices of the modern grain carrier with this in view. Built by the Caldeon Shipbuilding Company, Ltd., of Dundee, Scotland, the Atlantian is 430 feet in length, has a gross tonnage of 6550 and a speed of 12½ knots.

SEIZED VESSEL RETURNED

NEW YORK (AP)—The steamer Ansonia, seized more than a year ago with a liquor cargo valued at $500,000, has been ordered returned to its owners by Federal Judge Robert A. Inch. The boat could not be confiscated under any of the legal steps taken by the Government, the judge ruled. Two suits had been filed, he said, one under the customs statutes and the other under the Volstead Law, but in neither had proper libel action been taken.

O. H. CALDWELL COMMENTS ON RADIO PICTURES

Television and "Stills" Seen as Rapidly Developing Art by Commissioner

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—"Visual broadcasting"—the art of sending and receiving still and moving pictures by radio—is the latest subject which the Federal Radio Commission has undertaken to regulate. Intense opposition, led by Edgar A. Felix, the New York radio consultant who is interested in a photoradio enterprise, has arisen against regulating this type of radiocasting when the subjects are kept within the narrow limits of the radiocast band.

Reporting to the Commission on some of his recent observations of "visual broadcasting," O. H. Caldwell, the commissioner representing New York, New Jersey, and the New England group of states, describes some important steps that have been taken in this natural science. He is an intense believer in the future of television, and discusses both this and the sending of still pictures in his report. He states:

Two Types of Pictures

Visual broadcasting (as distinguished from aural broadcasting) now comprises two distinctly different groups of services, (1) television or moving pictures of distant moving scenes, and (2) radio photo transmission of still pictures.

Three popular stations in Zone 1 are now broadcasting short television programs daily, and producing fairly satisfactory results within the limits of the 10-kilocycle broadcasting band. The expressions of a face are clearly shown, and dramatists who have seen these transmissions declare that a technique can be developed which will attractively utilize this new dimension of home entertainment on the ordinary broadcast waves. Another inventor has provided "silhouette movies" of full-length figures—black and white animated cartoons—which also require an ether track no wider than the ordinary 10-kilocycle broadcast channel.

Going to wider bands of transmission, such as 40 to 80 kilocycles, two great laboratories in New York State are already transmitting full human figures in action under daylight illumination. Within the week, I have seen two men box, wrestle and fence, with fair clarity—the transmission coming over a track only 40 kilocycles wide. That same week, a form of "deferred television" through the medium of motion picture films was demonstrated in Zone 2. Under this plan, a greater clarity and effectiveness of television appears to be made possible through the high intensities controllable by the intermediate film element.

"Still" Picture Needs

The broadcasting of "still" pictures is also developing rapidly and seems to present great possibilities to the radio audience. Such pictures are received over the ordinary receiving set, coupled with a simple mechanism ingeniously utilizing one's own home phonograph. The adaptation of this system to the ordinary broadcast station's standard apparatus is no less ingenious. While in New York, I watched a broadcasting director pick up an ordinary flat phonograph record, play it in front of his microphone, and a picture of Colonel Lindbergh appeared at the receiver I was watching. Weather maps, diagrams, explanatory pictures, and news photographs can now be broadcast in this way, enhancing the usefulness of the ordinary home receiving set.

Of course, during all such "visual broadcasting"—both television and "still"—a meaningless series of buzzes and whistles occupies the wave, so far as aural receiving sets are concerned. To permit any considerable encroachment on the aural broadcasting time of stations will not be in the public interest. But, so far, all the stations attempting such services have used only a few minutes per day, during off hours.

In my opinion, it is desirable to let these "visual" experiments continue on the broadcasting channels, as at present, but within strict limits, rather than to force such visual-transmission to be transferred to other wavelengths.

Because only by testing out these various systems on the broadcast channels where an audience can be secured without excessive individual expense (since the ordinary home receiver comprises 80 per cent of the needed apparatus) can the full future usefulness of visual broadcasting be investigated. Only by such practical tests, shared in by a growing army of "visual-receiver" enthusiasts, can we determine whether visual broadcasting and television are, in public demand, to become the counterpart of our present tremendous aural broadcasting service.

ISLAND CREEK-POND CREEK

During July Island Creek Coal Co. mined 412,703 tons of coal, which compares with 394,569 tons in June and with 664,343 tons in July, 1927, when production was running unusually high because of the strike. Pond Creek Pocahontas Co. mined 70,649 tons in July, 1927.

Radio Repair Service
to Dealer and Owner
Also to Manufacturer
not locally represented
Chester W. Reynolds
13233 Sussex Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Fairmont 4304-J Randolph 9745

Do You Own a Charger?
Any standard charger such as Tungar, Rectagon, bulb or electrolytic, etc., can be converted in less than a minute to a four or six volt A eliminator by using a TOBE A FILTER. Ask your dealer or write for pamphlet about this new radio development.
TOBE DEUTSCHMANN, Canton, Mass.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PATTERSON AND HAWKES IN FINAL

Defeat Van Ryn and Allison —Lott and Hennessey Tie With French

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Although two semifinal matches in the United States men's tennis doubles championship had been scheduled for Thursday afternoon, only one was completed, the other having been held up by unfavorable weather conditions.

The completed semifinal saw the Australian pair, Gerald L. Patterson and John B. Hawkes, defeat the young collegians of the United States, John W. Van Ryn of Orange, N. J., and a former Princeton varsity player, and Wilmer L. Allison, Texas collegian, by scores of 6—4, 6—3, 7—9, 6—4.

The uncompleted match excelled all other play of the tournament to date, and proved more exciting than many held in previous tournaments, with George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago and John F. Hennessey of Indianapolis, younger members of the United States Davis Cup team and now the only United States pair left in the competition, playing the great French team of Jacques B. Brugnon and Henri Cochet.

Unable to Finish

At the time weather conditions made further play impossible and Referee Richard Bishop had obtained consent of both parties to order a replay of the entire match, the score stood at 6—4, 6—4 for the Americans, and 9—7, 7—5, for the French, with games at 4-all in the fifth set. The winners of the replay will enter the final against Patterson and Hawkes for the national title.

Cochet and Brugnon came from behind to hold off the forceful Americans and only by unusually brilliant tennis were the Wimbledon doubles champions able to close up to even terms in the late stages of play. Lott and Hennessey, unmindful of the formidable team they faced, went out from the start with a plainly evident intention of winning and proceeded to lob to Brugnon with every opening. So direct was their attack that the French were mostly on the defensive and forced to relinquish the first two sets at scores of 6—4, 6—4.

Opening the third set the French became more aggressive and although the tennis in the previous sets had seemed of the highest, play became even faster in the third and the score soared to 8—7 without a break in service. Here, however, the French protested a Hennessey serve, claiming it ticked the net, but the protest was not adhered to. Hennessey then deliberately gave the French the next point and the visitors ran out the game and set.

Question of Sportsmanship

Whether the Indianapolis lad did the proper thing to pacify the French protest or not is a question of sportsmanship, for the chances of winning that set were decidedly handicapped by his act and the French won the following set, which eventually brought about the even score when postponement became necessary.

Patterson and Hawkes did not have matters too easily in their play against Van Ryn and Allison, although the latter was much below his customary steady form and gave the Australians many good points by his unsteady play. In contrast to Allison's numerous errors was the showing of Hawkes, who played unusually good doubles.

The postponement of the Cochet-Brugnon and Lott-Hennessey match interfered with the tournament program, since both of the Americans are on teams in the mixed doubles and until they have finished their men's play the mixed doubles must await. The summary:

UNITED STATES MEN'S TENNIS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—
Semifinal

Gerald L. Patterson and John B. Hawkes, Australia, defeated John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., and Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Tex., 6—4, 6—3, 7—9, 6—4.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and John F. Hennessey, Indianapolis, vs. Henri Cochet and Jacques B. Brugnon, France, 6—4, 6—4, 7—9, 5—7, 4-all (unfinished, replay ordered).

UNITED STATES MIXED DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory, New York, and Jack C. Crawford, Australia, defeated Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, and Herbert W. Austin, England, 3—6, 7—5, 6—2.

Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., and George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, won from Miss Mary R. Greef, Kansas City, and I. G. Collins, England, by default.

Third Round

Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, Calif., and E. F. Moon, Australia, defeated Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., 4—6, 10—8, 6—3.

Miss Helen N. Wills, Berkeley, Calif., and John B. Hawkes, Australia, defeated Mrs. L. A. Harper, San Francisco, Calif., and J. C. Gregory, England, 6—1, 6—0.

U. S. VETERANS' DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

Irving C. Wright and H. L. Johnson, Boston, defeated Samuel Hardy and W. L. Pate, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

Third Round

Dr. William H. Rosenbaum and Fred C. Baggs, New York, defeated J. S. Nichol and F. J. Sulloway, Boston, 6—4, 6—3.

UNITED STATES FATHER-AND-SON CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

J. D. E. Jones and A. W. Jones, Providence, R. I., defeated C. K. Shaw senior and junior, Boston, 8—6, 7—5.

Norris H. Mundy and G. Mundy, New York, defeated Colonel Hosmer and R. Hosmer, 6—2, 6—1.

Donald M. Hill and Malcolm T. Hill, Newton, defeated G. S. Pfaffman and Karl S. Pfaffman, Boston, 6—3, 6—1.

Arthur Ingraham senior and junior, Oakland, R. I., defeated S. Henshaw senior and junior, 6—2, 6—3.

WOMEN'S INVITATION DOUBLES—
Second Round

Miss Edith A. Cross and Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, San Francisco, Calif., defeated Mrs. William Endicott and Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Boston, 6—4, 6—4.

Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory and Mrs. William V. Hester, New York, defeated Miss Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., and Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., 6—0, 6—4.

Mrs. George W. Wightman, Newton, and Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., defeated Mrs. W. M. Sheddon, Boston, and Miss Virginia Rice, Swampscott, Mass., 6—1, 6—3.

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey and Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., and Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.

TO HELP WATERBURY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Club owners of the Eastern League held a short meeting at the Hotel Kimball here and worked out a plan to give the Waterbury club financial help. A budget for the Brassco was established and will be contributed to by all clubs in the circuit. Waterbury will continue to play all its games on the road. President Herman J. Weisman presided at today's session, at which all clubs were represented.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON (AP)—English football results Thursday: English League, third division, southern section—Northampton Town 2, Luton Town 2 (tie); Queens Park Rangers 0, Newport County 0 (tie). Northern section—Carlisle United 2, Bradford City 2 (tie).

Lancashire Wins Intercounty Title

Defeats Sussex by Eight Wickets for the Necessary Six Points in Cricket

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Lancashire is the English intercounty cricket champion for the third year in succession. It needed to extract only six points from the last three fixtures to make sure of victory, and it got them all at once by defeating Sussex at Brighton by eight wickets, after a game in which the big score of 236 by Frank Watson, Lancashire, was the chief feature. Sussex looked as if booked for a much heavier defeat when it required 242 runs to avoid losing by an innings and they would have sustained it, but for the good stand by the Lancashire men particularly A. E. R. Gilligan, who made 40 for the ninth wicket. The score was Sussex 300 and 282, Lancashire 542 for nine wickets declared and 41 for two wickets.

After becoming champions for three consecutive seasons the biggest sequence they have ever had, the Lancastrians played a sort of a holiday fixture at Blackpool against a team representing Wales. Rain interfered with the match to a considerable extent, but the game provided interesting play before the champions won 80 runs. Lancashire compiled 297 for three wickets declared, against 86 and 131, Charles Hallows contributing 114 in the winner's first knock.

Kent, which holds second place in the standing with 69.82 to Lancashire's 77.23, played in only one match since last week's wireless, and that provided the touring West Indians with one of their occasional victories. The visitors made 282 in the first innings, Kent replied with 127. Batting the second time the tourists made 216, leaving their opponents with 372 runs required for a win. A bad start by the county put success right out of the question and ultimately the West Indies triumphed by a margin of 201 runs. Previously the winners had participated in a drawn game with Hampshire. At Southampton they scored 413 (F. R. Mason hit 165 of them) Hampshire men, who batted first, securing 429 and 62 for two wickets.

Nottingham, third in the table, 65.51 per cent, has not gained further victories, but managed to lead both Essex and Derbyshire on the first innings of uncompleted games. Scores were Nottinghamshire 314 and 169 for three wickets, against Essex's 226 and 16 for two wickets, and Nottinghamshire 192 and 154 for six, against Derbyshire 129.

The Yorkshire men who hold fourth position with 64.5, gained a lead over Surrey in the first innings of a high-scoring game. They piled up 325 at the Oval here, thanks mainly to Edgar Oldroyd's 124, and the Southerners' response was 273 for four wickets. J. B. Hobbs, still playing brilliantly, hit the 155th century of his career.

Gloucestershire's last intercounty match of the season against Somersetshire at Bath yielded points to home players for a lead on the first innings, and leaves them fifth in the standing, 59.37. W. R. Hammond, following fast in the footsteps of his great predecessor in the Gloucestershire team many years ago, W. G. Glace, brought his total of runs in the championship this season to 2474 scored at an average rate of 82.46 per innings. He is second in the country's bowling averages, having taken 63 wickets at a cost of 22.11 each.

CHICAGO CUBS PASS THE NEW YORK CLUB

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	76	43	.613
Chicago	73	55	.570
New York	68	52	.567
Cincinnati	70	55	.560
Pittsburgh	70	55	.560
Brooklyn	60	64	.484
Boston	39	77	.336
Philadelphia	34	84	.288

RESULTS THURSDAY

Boston 6, Philadelphia 5
Chicago 2, Cincinnati 0 (5 innings)

With the St. Louis Cardinals and New York Giants idle on Thursday the Chicago Cubs took advantage of them by defeating Cincinnati, 2 to 0, and going into undisputed possession of second place only five games behind the league leaders.

Root was in top form, holding Cincinnati to four hits in the six innings the teams got in before it began to rain. Hartnett's double, Beck's triple and a sacrifice fly enabled the Cubs to score twice in the fifth inning.

Boston accomplished something that is novel to the club when it won its fourth straight game, Thursday, against the Phillies, 6 to 5. Up to the sixth it looked very much like a Phillie victory, the score standing 4 to 0 when the Braves came to bat in that inning. Four runs were made by the winners in the sixth to tie the score and another was added in the seventh and one in the eighth, just enough to stay ahead of the Phillies who rallied in the ninth. Williams and Freigau hit home runs. The scores:

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	x	6	8	0
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	5	10	0

Batteries — Ferguson, Benge and Davis; Delaney and Taylor. Losing pitcher — Ferguson. Umpires — Pfirman and Stark. Time—1h. 45m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	5	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1

Batteries—Root and Hartnett; Rixey and Picinich. Umpires—Quigley, Magee and Moran. Time—56m.

STAR BERMUDA YACHTS READY TO INVADE N. Y.

HAMILTON, B. W. I. (AP)—Four of the one-design yachts that race locally under the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club flag will leave for New York on Sept. 1 with their crews, and at Oyster Bay and Larchmont will take part in a series of five races. The first race will be on Sept. 9 against the S class of the Seawanhaka Corinthians Club at Oyster Bay.

On Sept. 13 will begin the real series against the Long Island Sound interclass, visitors to Bermuda for the last two years. The first race will be on the 13th, the second on the 14th, and two on the 16th, on the points under the home club's scoring system. This will be third of the rubber, two series having been sailed in Bermuda, with the local craft and those of the visitors sharing the honors.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	77	66	.538
Rochester	72	63	.533
Toronto	74	65	.532
Reading	72	67	.518
Montreal	73	68	.518
Baltimore	70	67	.511
Newark	64	76	.457
Jersey City	56	86	.394

RESULTS THURSDAY

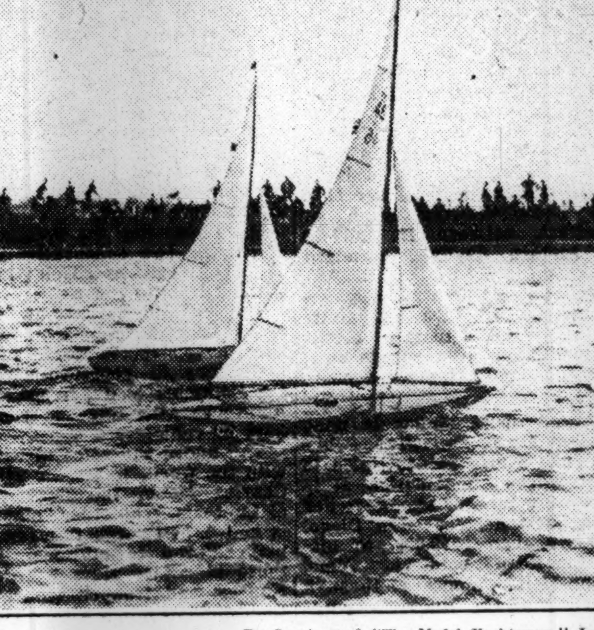
Buffalo 5, Reading 4.
Buffalo 4, Reading 2.
Baltimore 6, Toronto 3 (10 innings).
Toronto 9, Baltimore 3.
Jersey City 5, Rochester 1.
Montreal 11, Newark 7.

INTERNATIONAL MODEL YACHT RACE FURNISHES MANY THRILLS

Patsy, United States Boat, Finishes About 10 Inches Behind the British Entry, Little Nell, the Winner of the Cup at Gosport

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GOSPORT, Eng.—Model yacht racing is a comparatively new sport and pleasure, and although not post-war in origin, it is certainly post-war in popularity. The Model Yachting Association of Great Britain has done much to stimulate the international interest in model yacht racing, and in 1923 the first of these interesting contests was held on Gosport Lake, Gosport, the famous yacht-building center of England. It is here that Sir Thomas Lipton's challengers, "Shamrocks I, II, III," have been built in the hope of winning back the America Cup.



By Courtesy of "The Model Yachtsman," London

Patsy, United States (Left), and Little Nell, England (Right), Racing at Gosport, England.

This year's international model yacht race made the sixth of the series, and attracted much more interest than in the previous contests. It was known that the Model Yacht Racing Association of North America was to make a bold bid for the 100-guinea International Cup, after losing the coveted trophy in 1927 by a few seconds only. In 1925 and 1926 the United States model yacht challengers, "Slipper" and "Bostonia I," ran second also, so that the United States model yachtsmen redoubled their efforts on this occasion to lower the British colors.

On the other hand, British model yachtsmen have shown great keenness to retain the International Cup, and built 40 new vessels this year to compete in the trials for the selection of the defender. Of the 130 model racing yachts in Great Britain 28 were sent to Gosport, after racing in their various club races, to take part in the tests for choice of defender. It took four full days racing on the Gosport Lake before the actual defender was chosen, so little was there to choose between some of the new designs. Eventually "Little Nell," owned by Mr. Jones of the Gosport Model Yacht Club, beating last year's defender, "Gertrude" by 17 points, was declared the actual defender to meet the model yachts from the United States, France, Germany and Sweden. Only one yacht, "Miss South Africa," from Durban, Natal, entered the preliminary tests from the British Empire.

In the United States the trials for the selection of a challenger to send to Britain took place on July 2, 3, 4 at the Lincoln Memorial Pond, Washington, D. C. Fourteen model yachts entered, the pick of the American Model Yacht Clubs. At the conclusion of the three days racing only six points separated the first siv yachts. "Slipper" owned by Joe Weaver, Central Park M. Y. C. and "Patsy" owned by A. B. Reynolds, C. P. M. Y. C. were first and second, with 36 and 34 points respectively. It was agreed that Mr. Weaver should be the challenger, but he decided to bring over "Patsy," Mr. Reynold's craft, instead of "Slipper."

Unusual crowds gathered at Gosport Lake for the first day of the International Races, and great disappointment was expressed when it was known that the German challenger "Berlin II" Berlin Model Yacht Club, had been damaged so badly in transit across the Channel, that it was impossible to race her. The the Swedish yacht withdrew at the last moment, leaving France with "Argo" Modele Yacht Club de Paris, United States with "Patsy" and Great Britain with "Little Nell." From the start it was evident that the United States had a splendid challenger, and the crowds gathered to get a close view of her green hull, delicately shaped for speed. Mr. Joseph Weaver, her skipper, had many anxious moments from the too-generous attentions of the admiring amateur yachtsmen, who would have liked to lift "Patsy" about to note all her good points in build.

The first races established the superiority of the American and British boats over Monsieur Jacques Sottas French "Argo." Not so much in the actual straight sailing, for the French craft was far superior in design and lines from any they have sent so far, but re-setting the "Argo" during the races, M. Sottas was slow, and lost many seconds to her more nimble-fingered rivals. During the first hours the American and British boats ran side by side for points, and the last round between them on the first day was a wonderful race up and down the 800-foot lake, and the American craft won only by a yard. No more exciting finish could have been seen at Cowes—indeed the international model yacht races are the madel yachtsmen's Cowes. At the end of the first day's racing "Patsy" led by 4 points.

The splendid challenge of the American yacht on the first day drew larger crowds on the second day. In the afternoon, however, the wind freshened from the southeast and the British craft showed her good sailing qualities in the strong breeze. At the end of the second day's racing "Little Nell" held 9 points lead.

The final day was one of thrills. Not only was the racing excellent, and a ding-dong battle between the American and British yachts, but toward the end of the races, when the yachts were level on points, the United States challenger had the misfortune to snap her mast. It happened during the windward board against the French "Argo." Mr. Weaver, United States skipper, had made a long leg "fetching" the bridge about five yards from the winning line, and held a big lead. In grasping "Patsy" he had the great misfortune to snap the mast. The mainsail flapped, and the jib trailed athwart the bows, but the skipper decided to carry on, and to the delight of the crowd, "Patsy" had just enough sail left to get over the line, a half length ahead of the Frenchman. It was a great moment.

An interval was given for the United States yacht to fit a new mast, and then the final rounds were taken. British and American yachts were now almost level on points and the wind was freshening. It was not till the last round of the lake, however, that the result was decided. "Patsy" won the leeward board easily. The return journey, the last in the races, will not easily be forgotten by model yachtsmen. Half way down the lake the United States boat was leading by a length, and it seemed that the cup, at last, would go across the Atlantic. Twenty yards from the winning line "Patsy" still held a slight advantage. Seven yards from home and America still led—and then! A curious gust of wind, which seemed to spring from nowhere, caught "Patsy" and she stood for a second with her sails fluttering. That was enough. "Little Nell" kept her course, got through "Patsy's" lee, and won by about 10 inches. Great Britain held the cup. It was a great finish. The final result was: "Little Nell" (Britain) 107 points; "Patsy" (United States) 102 points; "Argo" (France) 49 points.

It was no discredit for "Patsy" to lose at Gosport. "Little Nell" is owned by a Gosport model yachtsman, Mr. Jones, who has studied, and knows from intimate experience, all the capricious tricks of the wind on Gosport Lake. This knowledge alone helped Britain to retain the cup. The American and French skippers were given a hearty reception in the evening at a dinner given by Alderman B. S. Kent, J. P., Mayor of Gosport.

Holes Amateurs Will Play for 1928 Title

The amateur golf championship tournament of the United States will take place on the links of the Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, Mass., Sept. 10 to 15. The par of this course is 72—35 out and 37 in. It is 3127 yards long on the outward nine holes and 3516 yards on the homeward holes, a total of 6643. That the golfers may have a good idea of each hole, The Christian Science Monitor is printing a sketch of each, together with its principal features.

NO. 13 HOLE—470 YARDS—PAR 5

This is a new hole, slightly down grade—a combination of part of the old No. 12 and all of No. 13. The green is well guarded with mounds and traps at the right, a sand trap 175 yards from the tee coming well out into the fairway on the right, and "out of bounds" at the left along the railroad track. There is a narrow open ditch about 350 yards from the tee. The green is midway between a brook and the railroad track, with sand traps at the right, left, and back of the green.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	81	63	.563
Kansas City	80	64	.556
Indianapolis	79	63	.556
Milwaukee	77	66	.538
St. Paul	76	67	.531
Toledo	70	73	.490
Columbus	54	87	.383
Louisville	54	88	.380

RESULTS THURSDAY

Minneapolis 3, Columbus 2.
Minneapolis 3, Columbus 1.
Kansas City 6, Indianapolis 5.
Milwaukee 6, Louisville 4.
Milwaukee 5, Louisville 4.
St. Paul 3, Toledo 2

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	40	20	.667
Sacramento	39	21	.650
San Francisco	36	24	.600
Oakland	33	27	.550
Los Angeles	26	34	.433
Mission	24	34	.414
Portland	23	37	.383
Seattle	17	43	.283

RESULTS THURSDAY

Portland 12, Hollywood 2.
Sacramento 6, Los Angeles 5.
San Francisco 6, Oakland 5.
Mission 14, Seattle 1.

ATHLETICS AND YANKEES LOSE

Ruth Hits His Forty-Seventh—Russell and Morris Stop Philadelphia

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	84	42	.667
Philadelphia	82	45	.646
St. Louis	68	60	.531
Washington	58	69	.457
Detroit	58	70	.453
Cleveland	58	72	.446
Chicago	56	70	.444
Boston	46	82	.359

RESULTS THURSDAY

Boston 3, Philadelphia 2.
Washington 3, New York 1.
Detroit 5, Cleveland 3.

The Philadelphia Athletics lost another opportunity to reduce the lead of the New York Yankees, Thursday, but the saying is in baseball that a team can't win all the time. Having won eight of their last nine games when they opened against Boston they were content to let the Red Sox win, 3 to 2, and as the Yankees also lost to Washington, 3 to 1, the distance between the two contenders for the title is still 2½ games.

The only evidence that the Yankees are a powerful hitting combination was Ruth's forty-seventh home run of the season putting him five ahead of his 1927 pace. The veteran Jones, a former Yankee, worked for the winners and held his former teammates well in hand. The Senators strengthened their hold on fourth place in the great race being enacted for that position between four clubs and now lead the Detroit club by ½ a game.

The Tigers passed Cleveland and Chicago again in the standing by defeating the Indians 5 to 3, and Chicago was relegated to seventh place, only 1½ games from fourth place, however.

Sorrell pitched a good game for Detroit which took a three-run lead in the first inning and was never headed.

The victory of the Boston club over Philadelphia was spectacular. Russell pitched a brilliant game up to the eighth when with the Red Sox leading 1 to 0, the Athletics staged a rally which put them ahead, 2 to 1. In the ninth with two men on bases and one out something had to be done by Manager William F. Carrigan to win the game, something of a spectacular nature. He did it when he called upon pitcher Ruffing to pinch hit for Russell. Ruffing doubled, scoring the tying and winning runs. In their half of the ninth, the Athletics tried two pinch hitters. Did they hit? Hauser started off by striking out against Morris, called in to relieve Russell in the box. Speaker, batting for Boley struck out, and then Morris accomplished the seeming impossible when he struck out Collins, batting for the pitcher and the game was over. Morris did not receive credit for the victory but he certainly added a brilliant touch to the affair. The scores:

AT WASHINGTON

Innings....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	x	3	11	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	7	0

Batteries—Jones and Ruel; Hoyt, Heimach and Bengough, Grabowski. Losing pitcher—Hoyt. Umpires—Dinneen, Nallin and Barry. Time—1h. 35m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	6	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	9	0

Batteries—Russell, Morris and Berry, Heving; Earnshaw, Ehmke and Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Russell. Losing pitcher—Ehmke. Umpires—Owens, Geisel and McGowan. Time—2h. 5m.

AT DETROIT

Innings....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	x	5	11	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	7	0

Batteries—Sorrel and Hargrave; Hudlin and Myatt. Umpires—Ormsby, Hildebrand and Guthrie. Time—1h. 50m.

RECORD NUMBER IN BIG TORONTO SWIM

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—While the five prize winners in the women's 10-mile swim of Wednesday have failed as yet to exercise their privilege of entering the 15-mile men's event Wednesday as the only women entrants, the list of male entries has reached the high mark of 340.

Included in this number were the only three men to finish last year's 21-mile endurance test—Ernest Vierkoetter, German, the winner; George Michel, of France and William Erickson of New York. George Young, winner of the Catalina Channel swim, is another favorite.

No definite decision has been announced as to Miss Ethel Hertle, New York; Miss Olive Gatterdam, 16-year-old Seattle, Wash.; Miss Ruth Tower, Denver; Miss Jane Thomas, Terre Haute; or Mrs. Anna P. Benoit, Westfield, Mass., who finished in that order Thursday.

HAGEN TO MAKE GOLF TOUR OF AUSTRALIA

CHICAGO (AP)—Walter C. Hagen announced Thursday that he would make a golf tour of Australia this winter, sailing from San Francisco about Oct. 20, and returning to the United States next June. The British open champion plans to add South America to his golf trip, leaving Asia and South Africa as the only continents in which he has not golfed. He had planned to take in South America at the invitation of Jose Jurado of Argentina, but could not make steamer connections.

Hagen arrived in Chicago Friday to play his second match Saturday at Ridgemomy with John C. Farrell, whom he defeated 1 up in the first of five matches for the world's unofficial championship at Detroit. He expects to spend about a month in Australia and after his invasion of South America to proceed to the French Riviera and play with the United States Ryder Cup team, of which he is captain, at Muirfield, Scot., May 7.

BRITISH PRO GOLF TOURNEY UNDER WAY

LONDON (AP)—While British amateurs were playing the Walker Cup contests at Chicago, British golf professionals contested Thursday for qualifying places in the Professional Golfers' Association tournament at Fulwell.

Two veterans, J. H. Taylor and Hardon, came in among the leaders. Taylor tied for third with 70-71—143, while Vardon had a 74 and a 73 for a 147.

James Bradbeer headed the qualifiers, turning in a card of 73-68—141, while young J. H. Cotton was second with 67-75—142.

BOY MAKES HOLE IN ONE

WATERTOWN, Conn. (AP)—The "Hole-in-One Club" has an 11-year-old member, Robert Clark, playing in the caddies' tournament on the local links, not only captured the prize, but made the eighth, a short drive over a marsh, in one. The clubs Clark used were loaned by Robert McNight, a club member, who has several one-shot holes to his credit.

UNITED STATES WALKER CUP TEAM LEADS BRITISH SQUAD

Captures All Four of the Two-Ball Foursomes Played on First Day of Competition at the Chicago Golf Club

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEATON, Ill. — United States players were heavy favorites to sweep the Walker Cup international golf team matches for the fifth consecutive time against the invaders from Great Britain at the Chicago Golf Club here. The Americans, led by Robert T. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., United States amateur champion, captured all four of the two-ball foursomes on the first day of play.

Performing in the presence of an immense gallery brought out by ideal weather, the United States forces started off with considerable uncertainty, three of the home pairs going down to the British on the early holes. At noon the British had the advantage in one match and had another one all square, while the Americans had a clear advantage in one match and a small margin in another. In the afternoon, however, the Americans came into their own and won all matches decisively. In the singles contests Friday they are expected to maintain this showing.

Come From Behind to Win

America's star twosome, Jones and Charles Evans Jr., former United States amateur champion, came from behind to win a brilliant match, 5 and 3, from Maj. C. O. Hezlet and W. L. Hope. The British built an advantage of 2 up on the first nine, going out in 37 against 39. Coming back the United States pair reversed this count and went to lunch with the match all square. Their cards were 76 each.

In the afternoon the British again started on the nineteenth strong, when Hope laid a long iron second six feet from the pin, and the second shot by Jones was over just off the edge of the green. Hezlet sank a pretty putt for a birdie 3 to take the hole. The twentieth was halved in 5s, and then the British went two up with a par 3 on the twenty-first. Evans' drive went into a trap at the right of the green, and Jones dubbed trying to explode it out. He left Evans a bad lie in the trap, and the Evans effort landed 15 feet beyond the pin. The British were down in two putts for a par 3.

On the succeeding hole the tide turned definitely in the American favor. Hope lifted the third shot over into a trap on the twenty-second and Hezlet failed to get it out. As Jones had laid his third to within 10 feet of the cup, Hezlet picked up, leaving the Americans only one down. The twenty-third was halved in par 4s and a birdie 3 on the twenty-fourth squared the match for the Americans. Here Jones sank a brilliant 5-foot putt while the British required 2. The twenty-fifth was halved in 4s. The Americans took the next hole when Evans sank his only decent putt of the round, an eight-footer. The home players went one up here and 2 up on the twenty-seventh where Evans shut out the English by laying a 50-foot putt two inches from the cup. The visitors' second shot landed in the water 40 yards short of the green and they took 4 to get on. From this hole forward the invaders had no chance, as the defenders shot five of six holes in 3s, taking the twenty-ninth, with a birdie 3 and repeating this performance on the thirty-second and thirty-third. The cards:

MORNING

Jones and Evans,
out ....5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4—39
Hezlet and Hope.5 4 3 5 3 4 4 4 5—37
Jones and Evans,
in ....3 4 4 3 4 4 5 5 5—37—76
Hezlet and Hope.4 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 4—39—76
Match all square.

AFTERNOON

Jones and Evans,
out ....4 5 5 5 4 3 4 4 4—38
Hezlet and Hope.3 5 3 7 4 4 4 5 6—41
Jones and Evans,
in 3 3 5 3 7 3
Hezlet and Hope.3 4 5 3 5 4
Jones and Evans won, 5 and 3.

Down at Noon

Francis D. Ouimet and H. R. Johnston, the only American pair who were down at noon, rallied impressively to defeat T. A. Torrance and Dr. E. F. Storey, 4 and 2. The American pair had a round of 81 in the morning, against 79 for the visitors; but they showed complete recovery when they shot the first afternoon nine in 34, turning the twenty-seventh 3 up. They squared the match on the twentieth with a par 4, went 2 up on the twenty-second and twenty-third holes with birdies 4 and 3, took the twenty-three with a 5, one over par, and won the twenty-sixth with a birdie 3 after losing the preceding hole. Coming in the British threatened by taking three holes in a row in par, but the Americans came back with a par 3 to win the thirty-first. On the thirty-fourth Johnston laid a spoon second up to the pin for a 3, causing the British to pick up. The cards:

MORNING

Torrance and Storey, out
5 4 3 6 5 5 4 5 4—41
Ouimet and Johnston
5 5 4 7 4 4 3 5 5—42
Torrance and Storey, in
3 4 6 3 5 4 5 4 5—39—79
Ouimet and Johnston
3 4 4 4 3 5 5 5 5—38—81
Torrance and Storey 1 up.

AFTERNOON

Torrance and Storey, out
4 5 3 6 4 6 3 4 4—39
Ouimet and Johnston
4 4 3 4 3 5 4 3 4—34
Torrance and Storey, in
3 4 4 4 5 5 x
Ouimet and Johnston
4 5 5 3 4 4 3
Ouiment and Johnston won 4 and 2.

The Sweetser-Von Elm match with Perkins and Tweddell was one-sided most of the way, the Americans winning by the margin of 7 and 6. The British pair had the lead on one hole only, and that was the first, won with a par 4. The Americans squared the match on the second hole with a par 4 when the visitors took a 6, and they went 1 up with a par 3 on the third The Americans won the eighth with a par 4 and turned 2 up for the nine. Winning the tenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth, they finished the first 18 holes 7 up, with a card of 73 against 81. In the afternoon both made the first nine in 40, each side winning three holes and halving three. The British were only able to halve the first three holes of the incoming nine and the match ended on the thirtieth green. The cards:

MORNING

Par out........ 4 4 3 5 4 4 3 4 4—35
Sweetser and Von Elm
5 4 3 6 4 4 3 4 5—38
Tweddell and Perkins
4 6 4 6 4 4 3 5 5—41
Par in........ 3 4 4 3 4 4 5 4 4—35—70
Sweetser and Von Elm
3 4 4 3 4 4 5 4 4—35—73
Tweddell and Perkins
4 4 4 3 5 5 5 5 5—40—81
Sweetser and Von Elm, 7 up.

AFTERNOON

Sweetser and Von Elm, out
5 4 4 6 4 4 5 4 4—40
Tweddell and Perkins
5 5 3 5 4 4 4 5 5—40
Sweetser and Von Elm, in
3 5 5
Tweddell and Perkins
3 5 5
Sweetser and Von Elm, won 7 and 6.

Win One-Sided Match

Watts Gunn and R. R. Mackenzie won another one-sided match, 7 and 5, for the United States against J. B. Beck and Dr. A. R. MacCallum in the fourth bracket. The cup defenders gathered a margin of 2 up in the morning, and 5 up at the twenty-seventh. Then the Americans added the twenty-eighth with a par 3, and finished it on the thirty-first with a birdie 2.

Three young rabbits helped to hold the British in check on the morning round of the Evans-Jones and Hezlet-Hope match. Hope pitched over the water at the tenth and the ball landed in a trap just off the green. Hezlet was ready to blast it out when a small bunny, disturbed by the gallery, raced across the green at him. Hezlet glared at him and the rabbit veered away, passing Evans, who dropped a hat on him. A second bunny started over the same course, but he was captured by Prescott Bush, secretary of the United States Golf Association; and then came a third, also captured by Secretary Bush. Hezlet finally made his shot but it went far over the cup and the Americans won the hole, 3 strokes to 4. The cards:

MORNING

Gunn and Mackenzie, out
7 5 4 6 4 4 3 4 5—42
Beck and MacCallum
5 4 3 5 4 4 4 5 4—38
Gunn and Mackenzie, in
3 5 4 3 6 4 5 4 4—38—80
Beck and MacCallum
4 5 6 5 4 5 5 5 6—45—83
Gunn and Mackenzie, 2 up.

AFTERNOON

Gunn and Mackenzie, out
6 5 3 6 4 4 4 4 5—41
Beck and MacCallum
5 6 4 7 4 5 3 5 5—44
Gunn and Mackenzie, in
3 4 5 2
Beck and MacCallum
4 4 5 3
Gunn and Mackenzie won, 7 and 5.

The summary:

WALKER CUP INTERNATIONAL GOLF MATCHES

J. W. Sweetser and G. E. Von Elm, United States, defeated Dr. W. E. Tweddell, and T. P. Perkins, Great Britain, 7 and 6.

R. T. Jones Jr., and Charles Evans Jr., United States, defeated Maj. C. O. Hezlet and W. L. Hope, Great Britain, 5 and 3.

Francis D. Ouimet and H. R. Johnston, United States, defeated T. A. Torrance and Dr. E. F. Storey, Great Britain, 4 and 2.

Watts Gunn and R. R. Mackenzie, United States, defeated J. B. Beck and Dr. A. R. MacCallum, Great Britain, 7 and 5.

Polo Play Sept. 15 for American Title

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New York

OPENING of play between the United States and Argentina for the polo championship of the Americas, again has been postponed. Under revised plans, announced by the defense committee of the United States Polo Association, the first match in the series of three will be staged Sept. 15, the second on Sept. 19, and the third if necessary, on Sept. 22.

The series had been scheduled to start Sept. 8.

N. E. Swimming Titles Are Decided

REVERE, Mass.—Three New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union Swimming championships were decided Thursday night at the meet held in the Nautical Swimming Pool, under the auspices of the Boston Swimming Association.

Carrington Noel of the Worcester Boys' Club won two championships and smashed two records. He captured the Junior N. E. A. A. A. U. 220-yard backstroke title in the record-breaking time of 3m. 3 3-5s., following that victory with another in the 300 medley, which was also a title affair. The summary:

Men's N. E. A. A. A. U. 300-Meter Medley Swim Championship—Won by Carrington Noel, Worcester Boys' Club; Carl Larson, Worcester, second; William Lynch, Boston Boys' Club, third. Time—4m. 50⅘s.

Men's N. E. A. A. A. U. 220-Yard Junior Backstroke Championship—Won by Carrington Noel, Worcester Boys' Club; John Jarosh, Boston Swimming Association, second; James Redgate, Boston Boys' Club, third. Time—3m. 3⅗s. (New New England junior record).

N. E. A. A. A. U. Junior Fancy Diving Championship—Won by Miss Tina Morrison; Miss Mary Scully, second; Miss Helen Gould, third. (All of the Women's Swimming Club of Boston.)

WILES WINS FOR THIRD TIME AT CAMP PERRY

CAMP PERRY, O. (AP) — Bradford Wiles, 13-year-old Chicago boy, won his third victory in the United States rifle matches here Thursday when he finished with high score in the Group B junior match fired from the prone, sitting and kneeling positions.

Wiles' 267 out of a possible 300 topped the field of 31 boys and girls from 12 to 15 years of age who entered the contest.

In the "A" group for youths between 15 and 19 David McDougall, Washington, D. C., turned in a high score of 28 for the prone-sitting-kneeling match Thursday.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	37	24	.607
Little Rock	35	27	.565
New Orleans	32	27	.542
Memphis	32	27	.542
Chattanooga	30	30	.500
Mobile	26	32	.448
Nashville	26	36	.419
Atlanta	25	40	.385

RESULTS THURSDAY

Atlanta 3, Birmingham 2.
Chattanooga 9, Nashville 5.
Memphis 6, Little Rock 5.
New Orleans 9, Mobile 0 (5 innings).

MISSISSIPPI RIVER SWIM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANTON, Mo.—Forty-two swimmers have entered the fourth annual 20-mile Mississippi River swim, starting here and finishing at Quincy, Ill., on Labor Day, Sept. 3, it is announced by P. S. Herr of Quincy, general chairman. Boyd N. Liddle of Davenport, Ia., is the defender of the men's title and Miss Marjorie Scheu of Hannibal, Mo., the ladies' defender. The course is down stream.

BROWN LOSES PLAYER

PROVIDENCE (AP)—H. B. Edwards of Chicago, Brown University varsity football back, announced Thursday morning that he will not return to college. He visited the athletic offices on his way to South Carolina to take up work.

California Crew Is Welcomed Home

Governor Takes Part in the Celebration in the Open-Air Amphitheater

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif.—California welcomed its world championship crew home Thursday with a celebration that surpassed in brilliance and enthusiasm any greeting ever tendered a University of California athletic organization.

The city of Berkeley, the university, declared half holidays and officials and students turned out en masse to honor the rowers who brought fame to California that echoed around the world.

The celebration started with a parade from the depot through the campus, to the Greek theater, California's open air ampitheater where the feats of the rowers were lauded by Governor C. C. Young, General David P. Barrows, President William W. Campbell of the university, and President Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford University.

Coach Carol M. Ebright was presented with an automobile during the rally in appreciation of his efforts.

The heroes were fêted Thursday night at a banquet, where they were presented with gold watches by the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce, and with gold medals by the university. Coaches Ebright and Russel Nagler, who realized ambitions of five years when the Bears came through with flying colors, both at Amsterdam and at Poughkeepsie, attributed the victories to the undeniable enthusiasm of the oarsmen.

"They rowed against the best in the world," Ebright said, and "their wonderful spirit carried them to victory. They say California's crew was the greatest in history, and whether it was or was not I am sure that no oarsmen was ever imbued with the will to win more than these men."

California's crew victory was remarkable, in view of the tremendous odds the men were forced to work against. Lack of a convenient training course and the battle to raise the sport to a high level, in view of the many years of defeat, were the hardest races the Bears engaged in this year, Governor Young declared.

The members of the Bear crew who returned Thursday were: D. F. Blessing '28, A. F. Rydlander '28, M. F. Stalder '28, C. W. Dressler '28 and J. M. Brinck '29.

ROUND-ROBIN PLAN IN COAST BASEBALL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

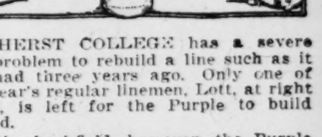
CORVALLIS, Ore.—The adoption of a round-robin plan of baseball schedule and the withdrawal of University of Montana from baseball competition featured the meeting of graduate managers of the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference. Under the new plan each team will play four games with each of the other members of the circuit. The system of eastern and western division schedules with a playoff to decide the championship has been abandoned. Climatic conditions that prevent practice from beginning before the middle of May caused the withdrawal of Montana.

Action was taken to place the regulation of football games radiocasting entirely under the control of the school concerned to discontinue commercialization of college athletics by outside agencies reports Carl A. Lodell, Oregon State Agricultural college graduate manager. A resolution limiting freshman competition to one football game, three basketball and three baseball games was passed. 1929 baseball schedule:

April 26—Oregon State at Oregon; Washington State at Idaho; 27—Oregon at Oregon State; Idaho at Washington State.

May 3-4—Idaho at Oregon; 6-7—Idaho at Oregon State; Washington State at Oregon; 8-9—Idaho at Washington; Washington State at Oregon State; 10-11—Washington at Oregon; 13-14—Washington at Oregon State; Washington State at Idaho; 17—Oregon at Washington; Oregon State at Washington State; 18—Oregon at Washington; Oregon State at Washington State; 20—Oregon at Washington State; Oregon State at Idaho; 21—Oregon at Washington State; Oregon State at Idaho; 22—Oregon at Idaho; 23—Oregon State at Washington; Oregon at Idaho; 24—Oregon State at Washington; 29-30—Washington at Washington State; 31—Washington at Idaho; Oregon State at Oregon.

June 1—Oregon at Oregon State; Washington at Idaho.



AMHERST COLLEGE has a severe problem to rebuild a line such as it had three years ago. Only one of last year's regular linemen, Lott, at right guard, is left for the Purple to build around.

In the backfield, however, the Purple is better supplied, with three star regulars, including a quarterback, and freshman material of high-grade caliber, besides good substitute prospects.

Brown University expects at least 56 candidates to report at Aldrich Field for the preliminary drill Sept. 11. Eleven letter men and seven others who saw service on the 1927 team are returning with determination to wipe out last season's poor showing.

The usual doubtful prospectus is at hand from Brown, but Coach D. O. McLaughry has material enough to round out a formidable eleven if the men drop the thoughts of last season and begin anew.

Dr. Clarence W. Spears will start work with a nucleus of 10 letter men at University of Michigan. How much he depended on H. W. Joesting '28, backfield star, will be shown by the manner in which this season's team plays.

For the 10 letter men Spears has, however, he lost 11 excellent football men last spring and among them were some really good players. Minnesota faces a severe schedule from start to finish. No changes in the personnel of the coaching staff are seen at present.

FARRELL TEN UNDER PAR ON HARD COURSE

DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—John C. Farrell, United States open golf champion, shot one of the greatest games of his golf career here Thursday afternoon when he turned in a 63 in an 18-hole foursome over the difficult Groesbeck course.

The record round lowered the course record by nine strokes and was 10 under par. A. A. Watrous, Grand Rapids, likewise was at the peak of his form. He made the round in a 68, five under par.

Farrell shot a 30 going out and 33 coming in Only once during the afternoon did he shoot over par on any hole when it took him four to hole out on the tenth. His play included one eagle and nine birdies. Watrous also made an eagle, on the same hole as Farrell, on the 465-yard first for which five is par.

Farrell paired with Blake Miller, local professional, took the match from Watrous and Martin Dickey, another local professional, 3 and 2. Miller shot a 77 and Dickey turned in an 80.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c, sample free. F. C. GALE CO., 102 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OLD and well-established TENT and AWNING business in SEATTLE wishes to enlarge by merging with some light manufacturing line; or will consider other enlarging propositions. Address W. K. 30, 350 Skinner Building, Seattle, Wash.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

COLD SPRING HARBOR, N. Y.—Authentic colonial, homelike, built 1815, modernized, gas, electricity, hot-water heat; shore road, facing water; bathing; attractive grounds: rental $100. ROWLAND ROGERS, Cold Spring Harbor 835. Owner there Sundays.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—6 rooms, 2 baths, Hawthorne Court, 138 19th St. (new 76th St.), Apt. 42; rent $175; owner out of town. Phone ROGERS, Stillwell 3160.

PATENTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE or Royalty—All-metal scaffolding bracket, latest design, patent No. 1,476,-444. EDSON B. REX, 1460 East 116th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

REAL ESTATE

GREENWICH, CONN., U. S. A.—Attractive home with beautiful grounds offered at sacrifice price for quick sale. GEORGE R. BONNER, Real Estate, 101 Maher Avenue Tel. 2919.

SAN FRANCISCO — Two-story house of Spanish design; 7 rooms, bath and maid's room; hot-air furnace; located in Forest Hill. Box S-255, The Christian Science Monitor, 625 Market Street.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

EARN EXTRA MONEY

Take orders for Christmas Cards. Ours are different. Also Genuine Engraved Stationery. Wedding Invitations. Announcements, Visiting Cards, etc. Liberal commission. All year round line. Beautiful line to sell. Write for details. PILGRIM STUDIOS, 11 Otis St., Boston, Mass.

WE are direct importers of art jewelry and leather novelties and require individual sales representatives who have facilities for selling direct to the public (prices of goods from 25 cents each to $20 each mainly); unusually liberal commission; this is not a house-to-house proposition, but intended for women who can make displays at women's clubs, colleges, schools, hotels, resorts, etc., etc., or before numbers of women or girls. E. ERSKINE HILL, 130 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN $4 to $12 daily selling an extremely attractive and handsomely mounted line of personal Christmas Cards; every design exclusive and original; individual greetings; service unsurpassed; very liberal commission; write for particulars; references required. SIDNEY B. COHEN CO., Inc., 1057 Eighth West, Seattle, Wash.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA
Hollywood-Argyle Apartments 2017 N. Argyle
Singles, Doubles—Beautiful New

SAN FRANCISCO, Cornelia Hotel Apartments, 641 O'Farrell St., Downtown—Newly renovated, Frigidaire, wall beds, 2, 3, 4 rooms furnished, steam heat, hot water, elevator and office service; $35 to $85 per month or weekly rates.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading

ANTIQUES WANTED

HIGHEST cash prices paid for all kinds of antique furniture, mirrors, dishes, hooked rugs, etc. G. & H. ANTIQUE SHOP, 261 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HARMONIOUS home for children; every care, thoroughly trained; near church and school. 104 Roosevelt Ave., Dumont, N. J.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN WANTED

WANTED—Boarding home, Christian Scientists preferred, in or near Belmont, Mass., for boy of 5 years attending Kenmore School. References exchanged. Box K-370, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR LEASE—A first-class, popular, year-round hotel of capacity for 60 guests wishes to lease its dining room and kitchen by the year to a high-grade chef. K-374, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

SPEND September in Adirondacks, on beautiful Fourth Lake; fully equipped cottages accommodating 2 to 8; rates on application. A. A. TURNER, P. O. Address Old Forge, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., in the Somerset Hills—A sylvan home open all the year, spacious grounds, croquet, rustic nooks and walks; first-class board and lodging for
$20 A WEEK
and up. For particulars, write
MOUNT AIRY HOMESTEAD, BOX 222.

ROCK HILL, N. Y.—DODGE INN
On Liberty Highway, 84 miles from New York City. Come and enjoy the grand scenery, mountain air, good fishing, open fireplace, bountiful American home table, and restful home atmosphere; $18 per week, $4 per day; bus from Hotel Astor stops at the door. MRS. DE WITT AVERY. Eighth Season.

ROSE LAWN FARMS—A mountain home with city conveniences, country advantages, refined surroundings, quiet and restful. MRS. M. G. MOORE, Adamstown, Pa.

DOGS

I desire to give my thoroughbred 3-year-old Airedale dog to someone who will give it a good home; has been raised with children and is very affectionate. J 323, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DRIVING INSTRUCTION

AUTO DRIVING LESSONS on your own car or car furnished. Tel. for appointment. Reading 0082, Reading, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Insurance and Commercial Office positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C., Rm. 501, Cort. 2363

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City; Telephone Worth 1315.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS
Formerly Manager Employment Dept.
Remington Typewriter Co.
MRS. M. B. BRADLEY, Associate
EMPLOYMENT SPECIALISTS
158 West 45th Street Bryant 8835

LOYAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE BUREAU —Reliable help listed. Tel. Wamsutta 1542. 135 Middle Street, New Bedford, Mass.

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

COMPLETE Bach and other organ music, miscellaneous piano music; good condition; reasonable. Box H-43, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HAIRDRESSING

HAIRDRESSING
ALICE W. RICHARDSON
JOAN LINCOLN
236 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Room 303 Kenmore 6159

HELP WANTED — WOMEN

THERE are opportunities for service for maids and waitresses at The Christian Science Pleasant View Home. Apply giving experience and references to SUPERINTENDENT, 233 Pleasant Street, Concord, New Hampshire.

Local Classified

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HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS—5 large rooms, back porch, steam heat; rents reduced to $65 and $70; select adults only. W. E. COOPER, 1933 Beacon St., Brookline. Tel. Aspinwall 6947.

ARDMORE, PA.—Argyle Court, 126 Argyle Road—Attractive, modern apartment house, fine residential section, charming 3 and 4-room suites, admirable for young couple, business men or women; best transportation facilities; rentals $75 to $100. Ardmore 1068.

BOSTON, Back Bay—2 and 3-room kitchenette suites, overlooking Fenway. $50 and up. 204 Hemenway St.

Choice Apartments

in One of
Boston's Newest and Finest Hotels

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
TWO AND THREE-ROOM SUITES
WITH AND WITHOUT KITCHENETTES
LONG AND SHORT LEASES
UNUSUAL MODERATE RATES

The KENMORE
COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
KENMORE SQUARE
BOSTON

90 FENWAY
8 large, outside, light and sunny rooms, reception hall, 2 baths. Large closets. Unobstructed view of Fenway. Elevator service. Apply to Superintendent on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
68 Devonshire St., Boston Hub. 1050

114 FENWAY
5 large rooms and bath; all rooms outside. For rent from Oct. 1st. Apply to Janitor on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
68 Devonshire St., Boston Hub. 1050

HARTFORD, CONN.—To let, Sept. 15, 5-room heated apartment at 751 Asylum St.; veranda, hot water, Frigidaire; janitor. Apply ISAAC A. ALLEN JR., 100 Farmington Ave.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Attractive 5-room apartments, alcove, reception hall, fireplace and porches; outside rooms; heated, janitor service, fireproof building. Jamaica 3215-W.

New Efficiency Suites

1 and 2 Rooms
Just Completed
FRIGIDAIRE
KITCHENETTE, DINETTE
TILED BATH
DISAPPEARING ROLLER BEDS
INCINERATOR
SPACIOUS CLOSETS
$50.00 to $77.50
Apply on Premises
119 PETERBORO ST.
NEAR AUDUBON ROAD
One Block from
SEARS ROEBUCK BUILDING
Phone BACk Bay 0944

NEWARK, N. J., Lincoln Court, 735 High St.—3, 4, 5, and 6-room apartments, with all modern improvements, conveniently located. Rents reasonable.

PHILADELPHIA, The Harrison, 3815 Chestnut St.—Modern apartment in an ideal location; elevator, Frigidaire, etc.; 2 to 4-room efficiency suites. C. H. SCHERMERHORN JR. 3815 Chestnut St. EVErgreen 5186.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Germantown, Rittenhouse Terrace, 251 West Rittenhouse St.—1 and 2 rooms, bath, efficiency, refrigeration, maid service, etc. WILLIAM T. TURNER, Germantown 9358.

PHILADELPHIA, 1707 Mt. Vernon St.—2 rooms and bath, unfurnished, modern apartments, hardwood floors, electric, continuous hot water.

SUBLET, unfurnished, extra large sitting room, 4 French doors opening on balcony overlooking lawn; dining room, large bedroom facing yard with trees; bath; kitchen with back porch; large closet; all outside rooms; quiet, sunny, convenient to Commonwealth Ave. and Beacon St. cars; immediate occupancy. See JANITOR, 518 Audubon Rd., Boston. Apt; Tel. Kenmore 2405.

WE offer only personally inspected houses, apartments, co-operatives; furnished, unfurnished; business properties.
MRS. DURANT and MRS. H. DURANT
522 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Murray Hill 2685-4232

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 33 West 42nd—Practitioner's office for rent afternoon and morning hours. Room 825 or call Pennsylvania 2057.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

NEW YORK CITY AND WESTCHESTER —Painting, paperhanging; all branches; clean workmanship; reasonable estimates. SWENSON, 520 Audubon Ave. Tel. Wash. Heights 7415 or White Plains 7473.

PUBLIC NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Department of Labor and Industries, Division of Minimum Wage

Advertisement of Firm Refusing to Comply with the Jewelry and Related Lines Occupation Decree

AUGUST 31, 1928

The Minimum Wage Commission hereby gives notice that the firm listed below has failed to comply with the decree entered in the Jewelry and Related Lines Occupation which became effective January 1, 1927.

This decree provides a minimum rate of not less than $14.40 a week for employees of ordinary ability, that is, employees who have reached the age of twenty years and have had at least six months' experience in the occupation; and for all others not less than $12.00 a week.

In accordance with the law, it is the duty of the Commission from time to time to determine whether employers in each occupation investigated are obeying its decrees, and to publish the names of those employers who are found to be violating any such decree.

Following is the name of the employer who has failed to comply with the jewelry and related lines occupation decree:

The Robbins Company
Attleboro

EDWARD FISHER,
HERBERT P. WASGATT,
SAMUEL ROSS,
Minimum Wage Commission.

PAYING GUESTS

CENTRAL LODGE
AUBURNDALE, MASS., 277 Central St.—A private home open to a few paying guests; excellent accommodations; Christian Scientists preferred. West Newton 0746.

SALEM, MASS.—Quiet rooms for rest and study; Christian Scientists preferred; meals served in rooms or other courtesies. MRS. GREENE, 249 Lafayette St. Phone 3912.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

UNKEWAY HALL
Babylon, Long Island, N. Y.
Beautiful grounds, spacious screened porches, every comfort for rest and study; easy commutation to New York. Babylon 111.

West Townsend Tavern
WEST TOWNSEND, MASS.
An attractive tavern built in 1774, situated north of Fitchburg, offers a pleasant and restful abode in a lovely village with beautiful surroundings; modern conveniences; open year round; booklet.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

MISS COOLEY, *Public Typist*
General Correspondence
Room 520, 3rd Nat. Bank Building
Springfield, Mass. Phone 5-1367-W

REAL ESTATE

BEAUTIFUL home at Northfield, Mass.; exclusive section; 5 minutes from Moody Auditorium; wonderful grounds; extra cottage; only $12,500. MATTIE K. LYONS & SON, 23 Wells St., Greenfield, Mass. Tel. 1185.

Colonial house, 125 years old, in good condition, containing 12 rooms, fireplaces and wide halls. In quiet village surrounded by charming houses.
Price $12,500.
LOIS HARRIS, Cambridge, N. Y.

"Distinctive New England Homes"
Harris & Sprague
(Inc.)
Founded 1877
REALTORS
Main Office: Watertown
637 Mt. Auburn St. Tel. Middlesex 2793
Branch: South Sudbury
Boston Post Road Tel. Sudbury 0136
Branch: Lexington
433 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lexington 0620

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., N. Y.—Two separate lots, 74x114 ft. each; Mill Hill Lane, restricted section between business centre and ocean bathing beach. Apply F. H. VAIL.

IF IT'S IN
"THE NEWTONS"
We Have It
Sales and Rentals
MAHLON W. HILL
REALTOR
1066 Centre St., Newton Centre, Mass.
Tel. Centre Newton 2330
Over 20 Years in Suburban Brokerage

KINGS BRIDGE GARDENS, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—6 building lots, well located; will sell separate, price reasonable. FISHER, 2968 3rd Ave., New York City. Tel. Melrose 2286.

RANDOLPH, MASS.
NEW HOUSE, six rooms and breakfast nook, garage, extra lot of land, large attic, tiled finished kitchen and bath, electric lights, gas, hot water heat, oak floors, shades, screens; on the state road and car line, near churches, schools and stores. Also a 6-room bungalow can be purchased with no down payment, to reliable party; can be paid for monthly like rent; price $5300. A. E. WALSH, 1138 North Main Street. Randolph 0400.

SHOREFRONT RESIDENCE
For sale or exchange Price $35,000
BRINTON C. BELL
4100 Bell Ave., Bayside, L. I., N. Y. Tel. 2744

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Vacancy for 2 business girls in club of 8, with housekeeper; $12.50, including meals. Ask for MISS KEDDY. Regent 1207-J, evenings this week

ELDERLY or middle aged people can have large bedroom, home cooking, all the privileges of a refined home in strictly residential neighborhood; garage; Christian Scientists preferred. 40 Garfield St., Watertown, Mass. Middlesex 5126.

N. Y. C.—314 W. 78 St.—Large rooms for two with private bath, board, $34; single rooms with board, $15-$17. Good table, comfortable home.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WANTED—Board and room in New York City for young man (Swiss), Christian Scientist preferred. Write EGLI, 2412 Crescent St., Astoria, Long Island.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 215 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Attractive rooms; reasonable rate; near church; transients accommodated. J. PRATT. Tel. Copley 6522-R.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner, 48 Winchester St.—Attractively furnished rooms in private home; lawn, piazza; 2 windows, large closets. Regent 3417-W.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—855 President St.—Large front room, twin beds; medium sized room. Near park and subways. Will give mother's care to child. Sterling 4565.

N. Y. C., 610 West 115th (3A)—Two beautifully furnished rooms, suitable two-three; bath; housekeeping; piano; private; reasonable. 9-5, Columbus 7300; evenings, TALBOT.

NEW YORK CITY, 104 E. 31st, Apt. 4—Attractive, homelike, bright, airy, quiet, single, service; exceptional; reasonable. Appointment Caledonia 0984.

N. Y. C., 314 West 100th St.—Delightful, well-furnished room, comfortable for two; unusual advantages; private family. Apply Supt.

N. Y. C., 605 W. 112th — Sunshiny rooms, all transportation, Columbia district; references; $8-$10. Cathedral 4268. Apt. 64. DREW.

N. Y. C., 178th (1366 St. Nicholas)—Sunny, cheerful; elevator, kitchen privileges; single; $7.50; $9. Phone mornings, Wash. Hts. 0309.

N. Y. C. (Jackson Heights)—Beautifully furnished double room; lovely outlook; one or two gentlemen. MISS IVES, Havemeyer 3350.

NEW YORK CITY, 536 West 113th St. (Apt. 81)—Refined, attractive home, business women, single, en suite; breakfast privilege.

NEW YORK CITY, 48 West 94th—Exceptional, 2 choice front connecting rooms; single room with lavatory. Apt. 4.

NEW YORK CITY—Bright, sunny room; business people; kitchen privileges; $7. 220 West 107th St., Apartment 51.

NEW YORK CITY—Lovely rooms, homelike atmosphere, private home; rates reasonable. Phone mornings Bingham 1528.

NEW YORK CITY, 601 West 136th, Apt. 12 —Comfortable, single, outside room, near bath; conveniences; $7.50.

OLD DEERFIELD, MASS.—Rooms for travellers at the red brick house under the big elm. Telephone 687-W Greenfield.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., 1082 Phoenix Avenue—Pleasant front room in residential section; all conveniences. Telephone 8351.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS GIRL desires room and breakfast with private family or share apartment with business girl; near B. M. T. subway, New York City. Watkins 6165 before 8:15 A. M. Box D-19, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

STUDIOS TO LET

N. Y. C.—Large front studio room, radio, dressing room, running water, light housekeeping; 15 minutes 42nd St., minute walk to Christian Science church; reasonable. Box J-17, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FLORIST — Well-experienced salesman, maker-up; executive, Box L-20, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

PANEL MAN, automobile bodies, custom or production, experienced foreman in handling large force, or capable workman; location immaterial. Box S-41, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Young man desires position after school and on Saturdays; office or selling. CARL COWAN, 1646 North Dover St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER
experienced double-entry, with knowledge of accounting, typing and general office work; available for position Oct. 1. D-349, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GOVERNESS (German), attendant companion, experienced, refined, extensively cultured, English, French, music; excellent references. Box S-44, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SUMMER PROPERTY

WINNEPESAUKEE LAKE
ESTATES AND CAMPS
H. STEWART BOSSON
Meredith Neck, N. H.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

TO A FEW promising students or professional singers in vocal difficulties, two weeks' free instruction in the truth about the singing voice is offered by MARTHA A. WILLIAMS, 148 West 72nd St., New York City. Trafalgar 4829.

TO LET—FURNISHED

APARTMENT—Two large rooms, dressing room, bath, kitchen, 335 West 71st Street, New York City. Tel. Endicott 1706.

BOSTON—From late September to June 1st, near Brookline, 3 rooms, bath, kitchen; sunshine; quiet; good service and neighbors; 1 block from 2 car lines; careful tenants required. J-306, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Gentleman owning attractive apartment in Longwood would rent dining, living, bedroom, kitchen, to couple desiring pleasant home convenient to city. G. R. M., 58 Marshall St. Hancock 6865.

FOURTEEN rooms, completely furnished, electric range, refrigerator, etc.; spacious porches, lawns, heated garage; coal supplied; 30 miles west of Boston; commuters trains; state roads; $250 a month. Apply A. W. R., 153 Lincoln St., Hudson, Mass.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—To let, furnished, desirable room in private home near Christian Science church; meals optional; references exchanged. 15 Randolph Rd., Tel. 5194-M.

N. Y. C.—I would like to share very attractive apartment with refined woman, choice home, financial advantage; references exchanged. 405 W. 118th St., Apt. 31, Tel. Cathedral 4705, New York City.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette. 438 Broadway, Winter Hill. Tel. Somerset 0913-J.

TRAVELING COMPANION

LADY driving to Miami, Fla., wishes 2 passengers, all or part way. 88 Gainsborough St., Suite 4, Boston. Copley 2206-M.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Maine

AUBURN

Always Good Values at Abbotts
Silks, Wools and Cottons by the yard.
Dresses, Hosiery, Underwear, Notions
H. E. ABBOTT
46 Court Street, Auburn, Maine.

J. B. PULSIFER CO.
Best Grade of Fuel
50 RAILROAD STREET
Auburn, Me. Tel. 319

Seavey's Cash Market
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Fruits, etc.
58 Union St., Auburn Tel. 3

BANGOR

The Rines Company
Outfitters for Women
Coats, Gowns, Dresses and Furs
Wool Fabrics, Silks and Laces, Hosiery
Underwear, Neckwear, Leather Goods
Gloves, Umbrellas, Table Linens
Sheets and Pillow Slips.

COAL
We offer both Hard and Soft Coal in any size or quantity desired
Our Motto:
QUALITY PREPARATION SERVICE
May we have your business?
STICKNEY & BABCOCK COAL CO.
Telephone 125 19 State Street

Nichols Dry Goods Co.
Dry Goods Shoes
Infants' Wear Draperies
Ready-to-Wear

SMITH'S SPECIALTY SHOP
Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses
Most cordially we invite your inspection
219 Eastern Trust Bldg., Elevator Service

UNIVERSITY LUNCH
20 STATE STREET
A GOOD PLACE TO EAT
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rest Room

LEWISTON

MOODY BATTERY CO.
Battery Service
Headlights Adjusted
Vesta Battery for All
Makes of Cars and Trucks
115 Middle St., opp. Portland Car Barn

Est 1875 Est. 1875
Fancy Groceries, Fruit,
Nuts of All Kinds, Confectionery
The Famous Richelieu Canned Goods
The BOSTON TEA STORE
S. S. WOODBURY, Prop.
18 LISBON ST. Tel. 153

Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving
All Branches of Hairdressing
Davis Hair Store
Phone 1666 123 Lisbon St

KENNEBUNKPORT

Kennebunkport Inn
Located at Kennebunkport, Me., one of Maine's beautiful summer resorts. An ideal place for vacations. Open from June 21st to Sept. 9th. Room and board $4.50 per day and up. For reservations write or telephone. Shore dinners a specialty, served from 11 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Maine

PORTLAND

While in Portland Visit
E. B. B.
A Quality Department Store
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Massachusetts

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Custom Tailor
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ELIZABETH MIRICK
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MEN'S FINE SHOES
Ankle-Fashioned Oxfords
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Complete Line of
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Open Evenings by Appointment

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

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(Continued)

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Between Westland Avenue and State Theatre

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Also Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Specialists on Swiss Watches
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Let us help furnish or refurnish your home. 58 years of service has made Ferdinand's a safe place to trade. Visit our completely equipped modern home.
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At Dudley Street Terminal
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Work called for and delivered.
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Work called for and delivered.
We carry a line of Misses' and Women's Dresses $8.75 and up.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

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Last Two Weeks of
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Sport Suits, 15.00
Knicker Suits, with long trousers, 4-pc., 29.50
Neckwear
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SPORT SHOES
Sweaters
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Mrs. Goodell invites you to see the new Fall models in dresses she has just brought back from New York.
Transparent Velvets, Printed and Plain
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Our Prim Prest Service
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"Always Happy to Serve You"
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The Harvardashery
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Fertilizers, Seeds, Garden Tools
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Special prices on Slip Covers and Awnings.

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Back Bay Dorchester Medfield Quincy
Brighton Dover Newton Roslindale
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Massachusetts

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Authorized distributors of
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Milk, Cream, Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs
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Announcing the New 1847 Rogers
Colonial pattern "LEGACY"
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We Guarantee Satisfaction
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the
FLORIST
Member Florist Telegraphic Delivery Association
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If we do not have what you want, maybe we can get it for you.
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TRY OUR SPECIAL
Chocolate Ice Cream, Peppermint Flavor, is pleasing a lot of our customers.
Liberty Pale Dry Ginger Ale is a wonderful drink for this hot weather. Ice Cream and Salted Nuts for all occasions.
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The Big Department Store of the North Shore
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Twenty-nine Departments Located on Five Floors.

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Don't Eat until you have seen the
Busy Bee Dining Rooms
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"You must be pleased to please us"

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FOR YOUR FURS
RATE 3%
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Specializing in
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JEWELRY AND STATIONERY
WRIST AND STRAP WATCHES
Diamonds Set in Latest Design Mountings
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
248 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

GREENFIELD
(Continued)

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2 STORES
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$1.00 lb Mail Orders Filled
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Mid-Summer Sale of Menihan's Arch-aid Shoes. Special at $8.49
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Annual Sale in Progress
New Fall Garments for the Smart Miss and Junior—Attractive Prices
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Complete Outfitters
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"Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive"
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A Complete Set of
ALUMINUM UTENSILS, $12.78
8-quart covered pan, 4½-quart Dutch oven, 10-quart cooking pot.
All Made of Heavy Aluminum
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

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(Continued)

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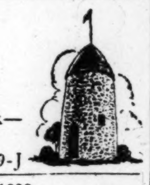

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Sunday Dinner served from 12:30 to 3 p. m.
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The Raye Hat Shop
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Established 1892
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

MEDFORD
(Continued)

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BEST PLACE TO EAT
Wedding Parties and Club Gatherings
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Medford Square
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REVELATION TOOTH POWDER
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Coats, Hats and Dresses
Drastic Reduction
Sale Starts Tuesday Sept. 4

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Specialists in Women's and Misses' Apparel
No connection with any other establishment in the world
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Tel. Clifford 3601
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Furniture Company
New Bedford, Mass.
Real Good Furniture
for Every Room in the House

The Household Furnishing Company
Where You Get Good Furniture and Good Service
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Opposite New Bedford Theatre

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

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(Continued)

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Watch Repairing

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1928 PACKED
5 Cans for 95c
Regular 25c Value
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IN THE HEART OF NEWTON
AUTO SUPPLIES TIRES RADIO
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Hear the Radiola 17
All Electric—Perfect Reproduction
Delivery in all of the Newtons

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BLANKETS, CURTAINS, SILK GARMENTS, COLLARS AND SHIRTS
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Satisfaction Guaranteed
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Bray Block Telephone
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Delivery in all the Newtons twice daily and Sunday A. M.

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WINDOW SHADES
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Samples shown at your home.
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See Our Loose-Leaf Note Books with High School Letters in Color

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

NEWTONVILLE
(Continued)

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Deliveries in all the Newtons
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Cushman's Ice Cream
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Special for Saturday and Sunday
Crush Peach Ice Cream
Fresh Fruit Ice Cream in Season
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Fancy Groceries and Provisions
Monarch Breakfast Cocoa
Monarch Canned Fruits and Vegetables
1286 Washington St., West Newton
Telephones: West Newton 0360, 0361

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Two Offices
Florence
Northampton
33 Banking Departments
The WHITE BANK

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has sold Shoes, Hats and Furnishings to the men and women of Northampton and vicinity for more than a quarter of a century. Satisfaction guaranteed always. Your money back if you want it.
HARRY E. BICKNELL
158 MAIN STREET

HILL BROTHERS
Couch Covers Ruffled & Plain Curtains
Window Shades
Chenille Rugs for Bathroom and Bedroom
REASONABLY PRICED

Polly Prim Recipe Cabinet
89c
Enameled metal boxes with index and 50 recipe cards. Colors are blue, red, yellow and green. A patented holder on cover for holding recipe card.
McCALLUMS

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New Pack, All Green
No. 2 Can, 45c
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

QUINCY
(Continued)

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

SALEM
(Continued)

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

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(Continued)

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Hampshire

CONCORD
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Hampshire

CONCORD
(Continued)

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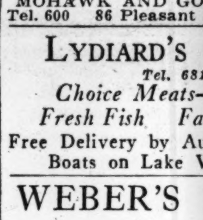

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Hampshire

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(Continued)

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Stamped Aprons, 39c to $1.25
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MODERATE PRICES
Clothing for All the Family

Winer's Boot Shop
WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
CORRECT FITTING

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NASHUA'S RELIABLE DEPARTMENT STORE

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SIX GENERATIONS OF SHOE RETAILING
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Shoes and Hosiery
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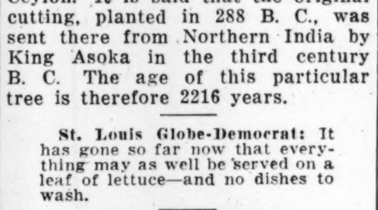
DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

State Abbreviations

An overseas friend having requested a list of abbreviations for states in order to identify date lines used in The Christian Science Monitor, the following is furnished: Alabama, Ala.; Arizona, Ariz.; Arkansas, Ark.; California, Calif.; Colorado, Colo.; Connecticut, Conn.; Delaware, Del.; District of Columbia, D. C.; Florida, Fla.; Georgia, Ga.; Iowa, Ia.; Idaho, Ida.; Illinois, Ill.; Indiana, Ind.; Kansas, Kan.; Kentucky, Ky.; Louisiana, La.; Maine, Me.; Maryland, Md.; Missouri, Mo.; Mississippi, Miss.; Michigan, Mich.; Minnesota, Minn.; Massachusetts, Mass.; Montana, Mont.; Nebraska, Neb.; Nevada, Nev.; New Hampshire, N. H.; New Jersey, N. J.; New Mexico, N. M.; New York, N. Y.; North Carolina, N. C.; North Dakota, N. D.; Ohio, O.; Oklahoma, Okla.; Oregon, Ore.; Pennsylvania, Pa.; Rhode Island, R. I.; South Carolina, S. C.; South Dakota, S. D.; Tennessee, Tenn.; Texas, Tex.; Utah (not abbreviated); Vermont, Vt.; Virginia, Va.; Washington, Wash.; West Virginia, W. Va.; Wisconsin, Wis.; Wyoming, Wyo.

Omaha World-Herald: The London police have been ordered to take the measurements of the tails of all stray dogs. That's great for the wags.



MOVIES VS. DRAMA
The revenue of all motion picture theaters for 1927 was $750,000,000, or 60 times that of the legitimate theaters.

Humorist: One of the competitors in a recent trombone-playing contest arrived without his instrument. It is reported that the judges voted him a special consolation prize out of sheer gratitude.

Ancient Tree

One of the most famous examples of the Bo-tree (or Bodhi-tree), the name given by the Buddhists to the wild fig, is at the ruined city of Anuradhapura, north of Kandy, in Ceylon. It is said that the original cutting, planted in 288 B. C., was sent there from Northern India by King Asoka in the third century B. C. The age of this particular tree is therefore 2216 years.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: It has gone so far now that everything may as well be served on a leaf of lettuce—and no dishes to wash.

Record of Aviatrix

According to a statement of Lady Heath's, she has traveled over a total of 100,000 air miles in three years.

Atlanta Constitution: One of the sweetest stories ever told: Sugar declines in price during the preserving season.

The Monitor Reader

Check Those You Can Answer

1. What is the distinction in meaning between "iniquity" and "inequity"?—*A Word a Day* 10
2. What is the present capital of China?—*Editorial Page (Notes from Peiping)* 10
3. How is the side-stroke in swimming accomplished?—*Young Folks' Page* 10
4. What is the story of Suppé's operetta, "Boccaccio"?—*Radio Program Notes* 10
5. In what country are houses being advertised with "garage for car and airplane"?—*Aviation* 10
6. How did the term "Uncle Sam" originate?—*Editorial Page* 10
7. What, to Mr. Wickersham, is the destiny of the United States?—*Sayings* 10
8. What scheme has Donora, Pa., introduced for keeping boys off the streets?—*Odds and Ends* 10
9. Do foreign-flag vessels get preferential treatment in the port of New York?—*Editorial* 10
10. If Poincaré has his way, what good is in store for small-salary folk in France?—*Editorial Notes* 10

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Tariff

The tariff as now considered is a system or schedule of payments made to a government on goods imported or exported.

The word itself is interesting as preserving a bit of history. It is traced from **Tarifa**, a Moorish name for a fortress on the Spanish promontory running into the Strait of Gibraltar, commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea. From this Tarifa the Moors, during their domination of Spain, were accustomed to watch merchant ships passing into or out from the Mediterranean and to sally forth to levy duty on merchandise carried by the ships. It was from this practice that the application of the word tariff as now used arose.

There are various forms of tariffs in which we are interested. Revenue tariff relates to tariff imposed for the production of revenue only; protective tariff encourages home industries; retaliatory tariff compels reciprocity privileges from other nations. The word tariff is applied to the rate of payments as well as to the duty itself

The first syllable is accented tar′-iff, but should not sound as "tear" or "tar." Sound the **a** as in **am**, **i** as in till.

"The tariff on cotton has been raised."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.-Ed.

What They Say

Joseph Fort Newton: "The Samaritan befriended a man of another race, forgetting ages of profound, unreasoning antipathy; and here the parable speaks to us. Upon this earth there is no human fact more dark and terrible than racial rancor. . . . Such a spirit is alien to the whole genius of America, if we remember that our country, in its settlement and development, is a racial symposium, in which many peoples took part, each adding something precious to the commonwealth."

Prof. E. T. Campagnac: "A religious man is one who maintains untroubled tranquillity of mind, one who is stable, but mobile, tranquil but serene. . . . Teachers, to do their work properly, should be religious people. Only if they were religious could they give their lessons in arithmetic and algebra and in all other subjects with artistic perfection."

J. A. Spender: "Great Britain and America have it in their power, by example and co-operation to do more for the world's peace and happiness than any other two nations."

President Cosgrave: "The power of the journalist in the world is increasing. Your profession wields an influence which involves a great responsibility."

A Thought for Today

GOD'S purpose can be attained only by the use of methods which God can approve.—SEL.

In Lighter Vein

The Greatest of These

A rector whose income was exceedingly small was one day asked by a friend of his: "Why, Mr.——, what in the world do you live on?"

"I live on faith," replied the rector, "my wife on hope, and my children on charity."

—Passing Show

Brown: "Smith tried to make me believe he'd driven the same car for five years and never paid a penny for repairs. Do you believe that?"

Garage Proprietor: "Yes, I'm the man that did the repairs!"

Hint to the Orator

If speakers would not arouse the ire
Of those who are patiently listening,
Then let them remember this one true thing:
"The longer the spoke, the bigger the tire."

More to the Point

Speaker (at dinner of club): "Gentlemen, did you ever stop to think? I ask you again, did you ever stop to think?"

Weary Diner: "Did you ever think to stop?"—*Everybody's Weekly.*

In Utopia

A clock has been invented that does not need winding. Ultimately, perhaps, says the London Opinion, there will be a cat that puts itself out at night.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Hoover's Humanity

Warsaw

THERE is one incident in the career of Herbert Hoover which, even if all others were disregarded, would testify to his humanity, the compassion which is expressed in action.

Mr. Hoover had rather successfully avoided the avalanche of public gratitude that awaited him whenever he made an official departure from one of the war-torn sections which he had "fed," but he found himself trapped, so to speak, here in Poland.

Warsaw, three days before Mr. Hoover sailed for America in the fall of 1919, decided to say, "Thank you!"

One hundred thousand children of the capital and its suburbs, some of whom came 20 miles, some of whom had once tasted porridge from flour scraped up from the docks after food-bringing ships had been unloaded—all of whom had tasted the famous "Hoover luncheons" that for five years had succored 2,300,000 Belgian children and now had spread their bounty before a starving Poland—came out to say it.

They did it bravely. With gayly colored paper ornaments fluttering over their patches and tatters, with American and Polish flags inscribed in Hoover's honor in their hands, they spent an afternoon in farewell parade.

The author of the "Hoover luncheons" watched them shyly. Then suddenly the familiar practical instinct asserted itself. According to a biographer who was closely associated with him, he turned to the Polish dignitary at his side and said: "It is only an hour until dark. From how far have these children come?"

Upon learning that some of them came from as far away as 20 miles, Mr. Hoover started immediately on a quick "hand-shaking" walk down the long extended line. His purpose, as the Americans in the party learned later, was to speed up the ceremony so that not one of the children would have to go home in the dark.

The biographer concludes the incident with the comment that "it reveals the man." He adds that any discovery of suffering or wrong deeply touched Mr. Hoover, but that in a moment the emotion translated itself not into tears but into action.

Facing the Difficulties

A YOUNG woman employed in a small town purchased a farm which her brother was to manage. Through a misunderstanding, she lost her position, so when the farm mortgage became due, she had no funds to meet it, says a contribution from a friend in Muskogee, Okla. Selling all her possessions, she met her obligations as best she could, even recompensing her brother for his time. Pride would have led her to go elsewhere to start over but as she said, "This is where I made a poor showing, so here I will stay until I have proved myself reliable." Through much perseverance this was accomplished and she now stands high in the community where she faced her difficulties instead of running away from them.

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

The Sunset story will be omitted from the Children's Corner today in order that more room may be given to the many interesting letters sent in to the Mail Bag during the vacation season.

Hollywood, California

Dear Editor:

I am 11 years old and am going to junior high school in September. I enjoy the Monitor very much. I like In the Ship Lanes, Cameos of European Cities, Snubs, Waddles, The Children's Corner and Daily Features.

I go to the Ninth Church Sunday School here.

I have only one pet—a great big white angora rabbit that I call Snowball.

I collect stamps and would like to correspond with some Monitor subscriber in Africa who collects stamps.

Robert M.

[Will you please send in your full name and address, Robert?—Ed.]

Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have enjoyed reading the Monitor very much, especially The Children's Page, Snubs, and Waddles. I enjoyed the "Old Grandfather Clock" and hope it will appear again soon. I take the Monitor to a girl in my schoolroom.

I have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was three years old.

I have a white Spitz dog named Tex. One day when we let him outside he got into some oil and when he came home he was as black as coal.

I am 10 years old and am interested in music and tennis. I would like to correspond with any girl about my age in Japan, France or England.

Jeannette P.

Kernville, California

Dear Editor:

I have read so many Mail Bag letters so I decided I would write. I dearly love Snubs. I, too, have a little dog named Snubs and she is so much like the real Snubs.

I live in a very small town with only a little over 100 people. This used to be an old mining camp. They still are mining for gold up above the town.

Movie companies come up here quite often to take western pictures. We now have two companies up here. They have taken a lot of pictures of the front of our house. Then they go down to their studios and take an interior scene of an entirely different room. Then if the picture ever comes up here and you see someone open our door and go into a room quite unlike ours, without a rug, and stairs leading up some place, it surely surprises you.

I would like to hear from a girl about 11 years old.

Barbara T.

Quincy, Massachusetts.

Dear Editor:

I have been a constant attendant of the Christian Science Sunday School for about ten years. We take the Monitor and have had it sent to us here at our summer home during the summer months.

It is a beautiful place here—Boston Bay with surrounding islands and inlets. On one side are the Fore River Works, where they make mammoth ships. I am in hopes of going through it some day. On the other side rises the Custom House Tower—that majestic symbol of good old Boston.

We have tennis courts and other pleasure facilities. All morning I play tennis—that is, if the tide isn't high—and when it is, I go in swimming.

Lately, I have been reading quite a few books translated from the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish. I am very much interested in these countries—countries of fjords and northern lights—so I would love to hear from some girl from Denmark, Norway or Sweden telling about the life in her country. I am 18 years old.

Barbara M.

Independence, Kansas

Dear Editor:

This is the third time I have written to the Mail Bag, but my first letters were not published.

Independence has a population of about 14,000. I think it is a very nice town. We have many lovely homes and buildings. There are many flowers and trees along the streets and in our park, and around the park is Riverside Drive.

One of the most attractive places in town is the Prairie Building, a large white stone building, with a beautiful lawn and beds of flowers.

My chief hobbies are reading, swimming, music and moving pictures. I love to read Snubs, Waddles, the Sunny Hours and the page on music.

I am 13 years old, and when school starts I will be in the eighth grade. I have already made two friends through the Mail Bag. I would love to write letters to any girl my age in any state or country.

Rosalie S.

Concord, New Hampshire

Dear Editor:

I enjoy reading the letters of the Mail Bag very much, and would like to correspond with other little girls of my own age. I am 13, and in the eighth grade in school.

I live in the country and there are many acres of woodland near my home. The Merrimack River flows right behind my house and there is a big dam built on it farther down. This dam supplies electricity for most of Bow and Concord. I like to walk in the woods in summer. In the middle of the woods is a grassy spot where the wild grapes hang in big blue clusters. In this particular spot the ferns grow very tall, some of them nearly to my shoulder Among the ferns the rabbits sometimes make their homes.

I am very fond of pets, and I have an Angora kitten called Butterball because he is so round and fluffy.

I am a member of a local 4-H club. It is only one of the many other 4-H clubs throughout the United States. Our project is sewing.

I would greatly enjoy receiving letters from some little girl of my own age in some European country, especially Holland.

Before I stop I want to tell you that we selected the name "Wahanka" for our club. It is an Indian name meaning "Do all things well."

If some little girl would like to correspond with me I will tell her about the "Old Man of the Mountain" and many other bits of beautiful scenery in New Hampshire.

Ethel D.

Forest Hills, New York

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. My first one wasn't published. Perhaps it wasn't interesting enough.

I am 7½ years old. I have a brother who is 10 years old.

We have a canary bird. Her name is Peggy. We let her fly around the room for a little while every day and then tie the cage door open, and when she has enough she goes right back in her cage by herself. She always sings a little to let us know that she is back in again.

We had a lovely trip to Boston this summer. We visited The Christian Science Publishing Society and saw how they made the Monitor, and we also visited Mrs. Eddy's home and the Benevolent Home. Then we went to Concord, N. H., and visited the Pleasant View Home. It was all very beautiful and we enjoyed it very much.

I love the Monitor and love Snubs and Waddles, and we all like to read the Children's Corner and the Sundial. I would like to correspond with any little girl.

Muriel B.

The following would like to receive letters:
Nellie H. (12), Louth, Eng.
Verlie B. (13), Brooklyn, N. Y.
Margaret P. (13), Whitley Bay, Eng.—from France.
Lillian C. (14), Cleveland, O.
Jean E. (14), West Newton, Mass.
Portia L. (18), Glendale, Calif.—from foreign countries.
Audrey R. (19), La Crosse, Wis.—from France, Germany, China.
Eleanor K., Fairhope, Ala.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

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EDITORIALS

Mr. Hughes and the World Court

IF, AS seems certain, the Assembly of the League of Nations at its meeting next month elects Charles E. Hughes as a judge of the World Court, the choice will be singularly appropriate. He will be a fitting successor to John Bassett Moore, although the training of the two men was very dissimilar. Judge Moore, as a university professor of and writer on international law, and as the legal adviser of the State Department on numerous occasions, was America's outstanding specialist in international jurisprudence. Mr. Hughes, until he became Secretary of State in 1921, had never shown any marked interest in international law.

As Secretary of State he was confronted by many technical questions which the war had left to be liquidated. He did not, however, rely exclusively on the advice of the department's legal staff, but eminent lawyer and student as he is, he made independent investigations of many of the matters on which the department was required to express its opinions. His rapidly increasing competence in international law was fittingly recognized by his selection as the president of the American Society of International Law (in succession to Elihu Root) and the proceedings of this learned society contain several notable addresses delivered by Mr. Hughes as its head.

When Mr. Hughes dons the ermine of the World Court, he will begin a new phase of a career which has probably been as many sided as the career of any statesman in the United States. A practicing attorney in New York City, then professor of law at Cornell University and New York University, and in active practice again, Mr. Hughes gained a national reputation as counsel for legislative committees investigating the New York insurance companies. He served as Governor of the State for two terms, and then for six years was Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1916 he failed of election as President by an extremely narrow margin, and then returned to active practice, being called from that to serve as Secretary of State under Presidents Harding and Coolidge.

Mr. Hughes' designation as a judge of the World Court will serve to draw attention to the relation, or lack of relation, of the United States with the international machinery at The Hague and at Geneva. Mr. Hughes was an advocate of the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations. In the campaign of 1920 he was one of the score of prominent Republicans who signed a manifesto calling upon the voters to support President Harding as the surest method of insuring American adhesion to the League Covenant. As Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes found that his party was unwilling to carry forward this program. Indeed, the hostility to the League was at this time so great that Mr. Hughes chose not to answer communications addressed by the League to the Department of State. Later, however, he strongly espoused adhesion by the United States to the World Court Protocol. The Senate finally agreed to the Coolidge-Hughes proposals, but the reservations which were made were not accepted as they stood by the other signatory powers, and the Republican Administration has refused to engage in further conversations. When the League Assembly designates Mr. Hughes, therefore, it will designate an American statesman who has worked hard for closer co-operation between the United States and the organs of the League of Nations.

University Men and Business

AT THIS time every year positions are being sought by hundreds of young men freshly graduated from the universities. As in the past, many will be absorbed into the various professions or into public life, but it is safe to say that a larger number than ever before will this year seek to find their sphere of useful activity in the realm of business.

The prejudice against university men in business arose not from their having been tried and found wanting therein, but from the fact that many men who have in the past built up great industries have not been university men themselves and have not seen the importance of a system of training which was not their own. That prejudice is, however, on all hands breaking down. It is commonly recognized today that university training is a great help toward success in the business world.

The business value of a good degree in commerce or science is fairly obvious, but in this connection the utility of that of Bachelor of Arts, which still remains the typical university degree, is perhaps not quite so apparent.

Without the technical or administrative knowledge of his colleague in science or commerce, it may appear that the graduate in arts has nothing whatever to offset his complete lack of experience. But this is not the case. Experience is an important thing, but capacity for experience is more important still, and capacity for experience of whatever kind is the principal object of a humanistic education. The graduate in arts, therefore, if he has usefully employed his time, should be able to benefit far more from the lessons of experience than the man who has gone straight from school into business, though his experience may, on account of his university studies, be three or four years shorter in duration. Moreover, the taking of a good degree in classics or in history, for example, denotes a capacity for co-ordinating facts, and for distinguishing the essential from the nonessential, a power of applied and organized thought, and an eye for character which are surely not without value in dealing with the problems that present themselves in business activities.

Travelers or Diplomatists?

WITHIN the month the press of the Occident has reported three shifts in Oriental thought, which, if severally interesting, are collectively important. We have been told that antiforeign feeling is lessening in China, that a better feeling toward Americans is evidenced by the Filipino "Politicos," and that there is improvement in the native Indian attitude toward the British in general and the Parliamentary Commission in particular. This desirable change in the East's regard for the West is not a coincidence, but a direct result of an evident cause. As contributing influences one reasonably may count in Frank B. Kellogg's tariff agreement with the Peiping (Peking) Nationalists, and the speeches of Governor Stimson since he went out to the south Pacific archipelago, and the broadening evidences of the essential fairness of the investigations presided over by Sir John Simon. However, beneath and behind even these things is the improved understanding which time usually brings.

Of the desirability of sound appreciation of East by West, and West by East—an appreciation basically sociologic in sort, though covering trade and language, education and ethics—there is no need to write in these days of enlarged world intercourse. It is not amiss, however, to point out the immense importance in this hoped-for development of the rôle to be played by the tourist: Anglo-Saxon or Latin, Teuton or Slav. If those who seek Asia and "the sunrise isles" because of commerce or study now are fifty times as numerous as was the case two decades ago, the number of those traveling across and around the greatest of the oceans has increased in that same time more than a hundredfold. And the opportunity which these globe girdlers enjoy of properly representing their nations is at once so obvious and so vast that it may as well be called what it is, a responsibility—a duty, constantly to be kept in thought and consistently evidenced.

Too many sojourners see in any culture differing from their own merely something to smile at or criticize. Too many walk through bazaar and bund as if parading museum aisles. The "grande tour" has come to be something like a shopping tour. All of which, in a thoughtful last analysis, amounts to a selfishness which is rudeness. The traveler does his own land ill service. He prevents instead of furthers that "good will to men," which was set intimately close to "peace on earth." To regard alien civilization with the seeing eye and in kindly attitude of thought is an art. One who schools himself so to do is actually a diplomatist.

Discovering Nova Scotia

CROWDED steamers to Boston and New York from Yarmouth, at the southwestern tip of Nova Scotia, tell something of the growing popularity of the Maritime Provinces as tourist country. The Land of Evangeline, Annapolis Valley, the Bras d'Or lakes in Cape Breton, the golf links at St. Andrews in New Brunswick, are some parts that have been well known to tourists from the south for many years. In recent times, since it became possible to motor in comfort over the country roads, many of the more secluded villages have been discovered.

In some of the small towns along the south shore between Yarmouth and Halifax summer hostelries are laying themselves out to cater to visitors. The vacation season for city folk comes, however, at one of the busiest seasons for the fishermen, so visitors to the fishing villages are left largely to entertain themselves. Strangers are civilly welcomed. They are, indeed, greeted with simple kindness. Where they find shelter, the fare is plain but wholesome. There are villages in Nova Scotia where the tourist may, perhaps, have to retire for the evening without being entertained by radio or motion picture, or without enjoying any more luxurious bath than the ocean has to offer; but there are compensations for the absence of modern conveniences.

Some of the beaches along the south shore are as fine as any lover of the seaside could desire. Often untrodden from tide to tide, there is no discordant sound to detract from the symphony of the surf and the sea birds calling. The sands may be studded with sea shells for the children. In the pools left by the receding tide are to be found much of interest. Added to the freshness of the sea air, there is the fragrance of pine woods and bay leaves, cranberry patches, blueberry moors and newly mown hay. Sometimes the deer venture out from the fringe of the woods. Just beyond the breaking surf, seal will peep inquisitively at the strange figures on the shore.

More tourists are making the trip every summer to enjoy the natural beauty of Nova Scotia, but it should be many years before the Province is overrun. Both Canadian railways are building hotels in Halifax to accommodate the growing streams of visitors. Larger liners are plying on the overnight ferry service from Boston and New York. There are so many inlets, however, with such choice of resorts for tourists, it will still be possible to find friendly places unmentioned in the guidebooks.

Isles in the Icy Seas

ARCTIC and antarctic exploration has in recent years added greatly to the importance of places hitherto considered insignificant. The beginnings of transpolar aviation have disclosed new values in lands once looked upon as all but worthless. Even remote islands in polar seas now rise to prominence as potential stations on air routes between Occident and Orient.

Two striking examples of this development are Wrangell Island, situated off the northern coast of Siberia, about 400 miles west of Bering Strait, and Bouvet Island, in the South Atlantic Ocean about midway between the southern extremities of the African and South American continents. Both are icy wastes which have long been ignored as rather inaccessible and practically useless. Today, as a result of their new-found possibilities, each is being claimed by several different nations.

Wrangell Island was discovered by the British in 1849, and afterward occupied alternately by British and American expeditions, but both these countries permitted their claims to lapse. In 1921, an expedition led by Vilhjalmur Stefansson landed on the island and raised the Union Jack, thus reviving the British claim. Three years later, emissaries of the Russian Soviet Government took the members of the Stefansson expedition who had remained in occupation off the island and set them adrift at sea far to the southward, off the coast of China. Russia apparently intends to retain possession, and has even asserted a prior right of discovery. The United States cannot but be interested in the fate of a territory to which Alaskans not infrequently repaired on fishing and sealing expeditions.

Bouvet Island, at the other end of the world, was discovered by the French mariner whose name it bears, in 1739. In the course of the nineteenth century, British, American and German seamen made occasional visits to the island. Only last December, a Norwegian sea captain went ashore there, raised the Norwegian flag, and definitely claimed Bouvet and adjacent waters as a possession of his fatherland. A controversy ensued between the British and Norwegian governments, which has not yet been definitely settled. The new value attaching to the island is its importance as a station in the whaling industry. According to Douglas G. Jeffrey, who served as navigator to the Shackleton antarctic expedition, it might be useful to Commander Byrd in his projected flight across the south pole.

Other new lands are certain to be brought into the limelight as a result of polar explorations in the next few years. The time seems ripe for some international agreement as to their political status, arrived at in advance. Certainly the world has progressed beyond its condition in the earlier colonizing centuries, when discovery or development of new lands was the signal for a mad scramble for possession.

"Science" or "Chance"

THERE will be for many readers a note of surprise in certain statements which emanated from noted chemists and physicists recently assembled in annual convention at Evanston, Ill. Perhaps none of these is more arresting than the utterances of Dr. D. W. Swann, director of the Bartol Foundation, Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. As reported, Dr. Swann said:

> Science hitherto has always felt that everything that happened could be traced to some cause which in turn always had a definite effect, but we now know that the results of many purely physical phenomena such as the transmission of heat, depend upon what science inadequately calls laws of probability, which is just another name for chance or luck.

Dr. Swann illustrates his point by saying that, while it has long been known that some of the molecules of the air are electrically charged, although not more probably than one in a hundred million million, yet there is no reason why one atom more than another should have the electrical charge which makes possible lightning, thunder, rain, and other phenomena of the air.

To the layman reading these statements questions immediately arise. Is information other than that which is exact knowledge entitled to be termed science? With the fundamentals constantly shifting, what becomes of the conclusions which the physicists and other natural scientists have drawn with such assurance? If they were mistaken in their premises, are their conclusions reliable? It seems that, when the foundation is too greatly disturbed, little dependence can be put on the stability of the superstructure. There inevitably, it appears, rises also the question, Do these phenomena result purely by chance or "luck," as Dr. Swann proposes, or are they governed by a law which has not yet been discovered?

Thoughtful students of these problems will wonder if, as certain advanced thinkers hold, matter is but an objectified mental concept, the laws which pertain thereto are not unstable, varying with these changing mental concepts. It is an interesting field for mental exploration which the learned doctor has opened up; a field which so far as so-called science is concerned is purely speculative. Perhaps the proposal that chance governs these phenomena is after all but the indication of the refusal longer to accept as "science" that which is purely hypothetical. The day of exact knowledge, which as generally accepted constitutes science, may be brought nearer with the discarding of that which was formerly held as reliable and exact.

Editorial Notes

Canada's attitude toward and her place in the British Empire was put in a nutshell recently when Ernest Lapointe, the Minister of Justice, and, be it observed, a French-Canadian, declared that "Canada is essentially and profoundly Canadian, and Canada is proud to be and wants to remain part of the British Commonwealth of Nations." "Our guiding star has been and is British liberty and British ideals," he added.

Can it be that the numerous requests recently made to the United States War Department for trophies may be due to collectors' belief that such relics soon will be scarce?

United States marines will put their shoulders to a weightier task than that of carrying arms when they help to supervise the Nicaraguan elections on November 1.

Javanese Contacts

DJOKJAKARTA

THERE is a marked similarity between many phases of Javanese life and that of the Polynesian isles of the South Seas. I find myself constantly reminded, here in this amazing island of nearly 40,000,000 people, of incidents and scenes and contacts in, for example, Tahiti. Recently, having occasion to travel from the delightful highland city of Bandoeng to Gareet, another hill town about forty miles eastward, I decided to go by the public motor omnibus.

I thought this would bring me into contact with a little of the native life, and I was not wrong. The omnibus, one of many which traverse the fine metaled highways of Java, sets forth from the market place of Bandoeng at a very early hour. It starts, indeed, at the conclusion of the early day's marketing, quite as a very similar vehicle leaves the picturesque market place at Papeete at a similar hour for Papara, Papeari, Tautira and Tahuapo, the lagoon-side villages of southern Tahiti.

Often I used to take that omnibus, and it was necessary to appear at least an hour before the starting time in order to find a seat among the crowd of Chinese and Tahitians and their clutter of belongings. So it was in Bandoeng the other morning. I arrived in what seemed ample time and yet but a single place was left. The others were occupied by Javanese and, as in Tahiti, by Chinese. And—another point of similarity—the service itself was operated by Chinese.

Ah, these amazing folk! Around the world no sooner does there appear some trifling commercial opportunity than they are there to advantage themselves of it. They are as ubiquitous in the Dutch islands as they are in eastern Polynesia, as quick to assimilate with the indigenous folk, as tactful in their relations with the controlling power, and quite as canny. Little by little they extend their commercial empire around the world and to all the islands of all the seas.

The milder tropics are, at the moment, their preference; and in a thousand isles "the Chinese store" is the economic dependence of Oriental and Occidental alike, shrewdly stocked as it is with everything from Parisian perfumes to chopsticks and from English sweets to American toothpaste. Thus goes on the Chinese commercial advance, imperceptible as the movement of an Alpine glacier—and as certain.

And so through two or three miles of Chinese streets speeds the Chinese-owned and Chinese-driven motor omnibus, past Chinese stores and cafés and workshops thronged with Javanese patrons, then past the elaborate homes of well-to-do Chinese merchants and bankers, and so on into the heart of Java. Nor is this heart of Java greatly dissimilar in scenery and characteristics and trend of native life to the heart of Tahiti.

And quite as down the Broom Road from Papeete on a sparkling tropical morning gayly rattles the daily "truck." so now up the long incline that leads to the three-quarter-mile high city of Garoet climbs my heavy-laden omnibus, tarrying at many a wayside village of thatch-houses, crossing streams of clear water which tumble down their rocky, banyan-shaded beds from the distant mountains, spinning past vast stretches of carefully tended rice fields, greeted everywhere by the curious stares of a folk scarce yet accustomed to the products of modernity.

At length we are in the charming little city of arbored streets, cool bungalows, a few shops and two or three tropical hotels. The contrast with Bandoeng, gay town of European stores, modern cinemas, theater with its far-wandering European companies, clubs and cafés and wide-terraced hotels, is marked; but Garoet is delightfully cool, reposeful and unspoiled, and as I seek a little suggested hotel in the environs I find I am the sole guest. The proprietor, however, having seated me in solitary state in the airy dining room, with half a dozen Javanese "boys" to bring my viands and regard me intently as I eat them, bustles about and sees to it that I want for nothing.

Indeed, so comfortable is this arrangement that I would I might spend a fortnight here. But the way ahead beckons and so, after a visit to a neighboring mountain top, which has an amazing hotel as its crown, I make another early departure for the long train journey to Djokjakarta, Sultan-ruled "state," with its Boerbuda Temple, its batik industry and its arts of the ancient time.

The Java railways are efficient, though the quality of the coal they burn emits more sooty smoke than anything I have ever seen burned anywhere. The time will soon come, no doubt, when the one thing that mars travel in Java will be done away with by providing oil-burning locomotives. Otherwise the trains on this Batavia-Soerabaia meter-gauge line are rather remarkable in speed, moderate tariff and ample passenger space, and not least in the fact that they carry cozy and well-equipped restaurant cars.

The cross-island journey occupies two days, for the Javanese trains do not run at night; and Djokjakarta, about midway between the capital and the commercial metropolis, is the overnight tarrying place. Like the other large towns of the island, its principal street is broad and tree-arbored, having its few European shops about the hotels, and elsewhere Chinese. Having heard that there were ceremonies in prospect upon the occasion of the official visit of the ruler of the adjoining native state of Solo to the Sultan of Djokjakarta, I called upon the Dutch Resident in the vague hope that I might be permitted to be among those present.

It was explained that this was an affair to which the Sultan invited only the officials of the province. "But," said the polite Resident, "on the anniversary of our Queen's birth there will be an affair even bigger. I shall then give a state dinner to which the Sultan, attended by his seven wives, dancing girls and Javanese orchestra, will come. To that occasion it will be my pleasure to invite you should you be in Djokjakarta." But as that anniversary was not to take place for quite some time, I explained that I should be in some part of the world by then far distant from Djokjakarta. "In that case," concluded the Resident, "I will now call the Sultan by telephone and request that you be allowed, guided by one from my office who speaks English, to inspect the palace."

The Sultan, it appeared, was quite willing, nor did I fail to note the degree of courtesy, almost respect, with which the Dutch administrator of the district addressed the local potentate. My interest in the elaborate Sultanic abode was a little affected by a quickly developing desire to be present at the ceremonious affair of the evening as I marked the extraordinary preparations for it that were forward, the adornment everywhere, and especially the fifty or more strange but fascinating instruments composing the Sultan's orchestra which would play for many hours as his array of Javanese dancing girls entertained his fellow potentate of Solo.

However, I found solace sufficient enough in the delightful thirty-mile ride next morning out to that far-famed shrine of ancient Buddhism, the Boerbuda Temple, where my motor driver waited for several astonished hours as I climbed about the long galleries with their carved figures as fresh as if every century that has passed since Asoka sent some of the ashes of Buddha to be enshrined here had been but a single year.

The quickly passing tropical twilight had wrapped the great temple in a still heavier vestiture of romance ere I left, to be greeted with a look of wonder by my chauffeur, accustomed to the hurried visits of the usual tourist. But the mighty Boerbuda, like a wonderful gallery of sculpture, is a place to be considered and admired and marveled at in terms of days, or even weeks, and not of minutes and hours. I thought of it for long as I drove back to Djokjakarta in the velvet dusk of the tropic night. And I shall continue to think of it long after I have left beautiful Java itself.

M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

BERLIN is particularly pleased that more and more American tourists are coming to visit it. This summer their number has increased by 20 per cent as compared with last year. The Berliner is well aware of the fact that the Americans on the whole prefer to go up the Rhine, and that his city is eight hours by train from Cologne. But few Americans having taken the trouble to come here have regretted this extra train ride. They are usually highly astonished at finding a huge city, larger than Paris, full of activity and thoroughly up to date; in fact, in many respects such as architecture, for instance, in advance of its times: a city in which one immediately has the feeling that it is working at full speed, and yet a beautiful city. There are very few old buildings such as render London so dignified or are encountered in large numbers in south German cities. But their absence is outweighed by the wideness, cleanliness and general cheerfulness of the streets, adorned with shady trees and ever and again leading to beautiful squares with lawns and flower beds.

Every day this summer the German air traffic airplanes of the Deutsche Luft Hansa Company cover a distance of 60,000 kilometers, or more than 36,000 miles. If one would string out the routes flown each day in one long line these airplanes would fly daily one and one-half times around the globe. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that already seven pilots of the Luft Hansa have covered in the course of many years in their daily air traffic service more than 500,000 kilometers or about 300,000 miles each. Their number is rapidly increasing, and by the end of this year the 500,000-kilometer mark may have been reached and exceeded by not less than twenty-five pilots of this particular air traffic company. All in all, the German Luft Hansa now operates ninety lines in this country on which 150 passenger-airplanes fly. The majority of these are all-metal monoplanes and are famous for the comfort and luxury of their cabins. The very latest type, the Junkers G-31, even has regular compartments, while the night airplane to Moscow has berths. More than twenty lines start from Berlin. Countless people visit the Berlin airport to watch the departure and the landings of the airplanes connecting Berlin with almost all the capitals of Europe and many German cities. They can do this with the greatest ease since the airport is located within the city limits and may be reached from its center in twelve minutes by car.

Americans arriving in Bremerhaven on the North German Lloyd steamer Columbus, will find a fleet of roomy, all-metal air traffic planes awaiting them at the pier ready to convey them in a short time to Berlin, Dresden, Cologne, Munich, Prague, Vienna and other cities. In this manner passengers can avoid waiting for train connections and are spared a long train journey. This new institution has been greatly acclaimed and only recently not less than twenty passengers flew in two airplanes from the pier in Bremerhaven to Berlin in two hours. The train needs more than six hours for this journey. The trunks are dispatched by railway.

Not a little dismay has been caused in theatrical circles here by information from Moscow to the effect that Tchechov's best-known plays have hitherto been misunderstood and misrepresented by no less a producer than Stanislawski and, in consequence, also by German theater managers and actors. According to this, the great Russian dramatist wrote "The Cherry Orchard," "Uncle Wanya" and "The Sisters" as satirical comedies, a satire on social conditions; but Stanislawski has produced them all in his famous Art Theater as serious plays. Letters of Tchechov have now been published in which the writer bitterly protests against the misinterpretation of his plays by that manager. When the Moscow Art Theater artists were here the fine presentation of "The Cherry Orchard" was especially enjoyed, although mystification was caused by the piece having been designated a comedy in the program. "The Sisters," which was produced and staged at the State Schauspielhaus here by Herr Fehling a year or two ago, was acted in German and shown by that manager as a drama of deep tragedy even more serious than Stanislawski's conception of the piece. Yet now we are told Tchechov wrote it as a comedy, and surely the author ought to know. Managers and actors here alike now want to know what to do about it.

Germany is the only country in the world which possesses a network of air traffic routes connecting all the principal cities with one another and with neighboring countries. It is also the first country in Europe which has inaugurated a regular night passenger service (Berlin-Koenigsberg) and a regular night freight service (Berlin-London and Berlin-Paris). By the latter it is possible to send express, freight and letters overnight from here to London and Paris. This innovation is responsible for an increase in the volume of freight sent by air af almost 75 per cent during the first six months of this year, as compared with the same period last year, the figures being 471,984 kilograms as against 276,368 kilograms. Also the number of passengers traveling by air has increased though only by 16 per cent. Thus 46,231 passengers with 357,522 kilograms of luggage were transported by airplanes during the first six months of this year, as compared with 39,586 passengers and 331,443 kilograms of luggage during the same period last year. This is about 254 passengers daily. The rapid development of the German air traffic is seen also from the fact that the total number of air passengers during the whole of the year 1926 was only a little more than a third of the number of passengers during the first half of this year. Many newspapers are now using the air mail, the volume of which increased from 138,034 kilograms during the first six months of last year to 185,064 kilograms during the same period of this year. One of the best achievements in this line was accomplished by a Berlin noonday paper, which was on sale in Cologne in the early afternoon with a full report on the opening ceremony of the international press exhibition, which took place in that city between 12 noon and 1 o'clock.

Almost one-half of the students of the University and Technical High School of Berlin work their way through the university. This is a much higher percentage than before the war. Today this is different. The war and the inflation which destroyed capital, wrought great social changes. The monthly check from home has either ceased altogether or has dwindled to next to nothing, and in some instances the students must even support their own parents. Under these circumstances there is a great demand for work and not less than 600 applications sometimes must be dealt with in one month. Naturally, it is no easy task to find work for the students trained in no particular profession, in this time of unemployment. Some have resorted to giving private lessons to school children, others work as secretaries, motion picture house ushers, or in various capacities. In the summer months many spend their holidays in the country assisting in the farm work